

Sheriff	Chas. W. Amundson
Clerk	John F. Hoon
Register	John F. Hoon
Assessor	John F. Hoon
Treasurer	John F. Hoon
Comptroller	John F. Hoon
Recorder	John F. Hoon
Coroner	John F. Hoon
Justice of Peace	John F. Hoon
Circuit Court Commissioner	John F. Hoon
Superior Court Commissioner	John F. Hoon

Smith Branch	Chas. E. Kellogg
Beaver Creek	C. Strickland
Maple Forest	A. Buck
Grayling	J. J. Miller
Frederick	C. Craven

President	John F. Hoon
Clerk	John F. Hoon
Assessor	John F. Hoon
Treasurer	John F. Hoon
Comptroller	John F. Hoon
Recorder	John F. Hoon
Coroner	John F. Hoon
Justice of Peace	John F. Hoon
Circuit Court Commissioner	John F. Hoon
Superior Court Commissioner	John F. Hoon

Methodist Episcopal Church.	Services every first and third Sunday of the month at 10 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sabbath school immediately after morning service. Y. P. S. C. at 9 p. m. Tuesday. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Rev. L. Palmer, Pastor.
Presbyterian Church.	Regular services at 10 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school immediately after morning service. Y. P. S. C. at 9 p. m. Tuesday. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Rev. L. Palmer, Pastor.
Methodist Protestant Church.	Rev. J. Cunningham, Pastor. Services at 10 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school immediately after morning service. Y. P. S. C. at 9 p. m. Tuesday. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Rev. L. Palmer, Pastor.
Danish Ev. Lutheran Church.	Rev. A. C. Kildegaard, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10 a. m. Sunday school at 9 a. m.
St. Mary's Catholic Church.	Services every first and third Sunday of the month. Confession on the preceding Saturday. Sunday school at 9 a. m. and 7 p. m. Tuesday. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Rev. L. Palmer, Pastor.
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CO-VICT LABOR
Good Roads For All or Cheap Twine For the Farmer?

To the People of the State of Michigan: Shall we benefit the state at large and all the people of the state, particularly the farmer, or shall we possibly benefit a few farmers only, and injure a number of citizens—our hardware and implement dealers? In other words, shall we have class legislation for all?

The report of the United States Commissioner of Labor shows that in the states in which binder twine is manufactured in the prisons, viz., Minnesota, Kansas, North Dakota, Missouri, and Indiana, the dealers in hardware and farm implements have suffered great damage by reason of such manufacture, while the actual saving to the average farmer has been a very small amount.

Again, would you as a business man or as a farmer, invest five or six hundred thousand dollars in a doubtful enterprise? Quoting from the report of the United States Commissioner of Labor: "The installation by the International Harvester Company of a plant to make binder twine from flax in St. Paul, has greatly complicated the situation. Numerous attempts have been made to discover a substitute for sisal and other hard-binder twines. Wire was used at one time, but this ruined the straw for feeding purposes, and the farmer could not afford to lose his straw. Then a paper twine was made, but it was too smooth and slick and would not hold the knot made by the machine. The International Harvester Company has at last succeeded in making twine from flax that does the work and does it satisfactorily. The new industry will be supplied entirely by flax straw produced by Minnesota farmers, instead of sisal fiber raised in Yucatan. The twine is being sold for the harvest of 1906 at 7 1/2 cents to dealers with the stipulation that the price to farmers must not exceed 8 1/2 cents a pound. It will be noted that this is one-fourth of a cent lower than the prison price. The flax twine mill at St. Paul employs girls almost exclusively."

And the following from an editorial in the Minneapolis Journal shows that Minnesota has a light on her hands: "If next year the flax twine should break into prison sales as intended, the prison would be left with millions of pounds on hand."

The report has been published by some of the newspapers of this state that from the eastern part of Michigan was shipped three hundred fifty cars of flax last year, to be made into binder twine. The inference was that Michigan was raising flax and shipping it to Minnesota to be used in the prison at Stillwater. As a matter of fact, the prison at Stillwater makes all its twine from sisal which is purchased in Yucatan. Flax can be made into binder twine at this time, only by a process and by machinery, which have been patented, and which patents are controlled by company employing only free labor. Twine made by this process can be sold at a lower price than twine made by sisal can be manufactured. Does Michigan want to invest half a million dollars in a business which from present indications will mean a loss every year to the state?

The constitution of the state of Michigan prohibits the manufacture of goods in the state prison which will compete with the output of free labor in this state, and so it is questionable whether, after the investment had been made and plant installed, the manufacture would be permitted. To have this difficulty arise, it has been introduced in the legislature to strike out that section of the constitution which forbids the manufacture of convict labor with goods. If this resolution is passed, the position is submitted to the people to be acted on by any number of persons of our state, like that, dealers and

Mr. Farmer: Will it be of more advantage to you to save approximately seventy-five cents a year on binder twine, or will it be of more advantage to you to save seventy-five cents every day in the year that you go to market, by having good, hard dry, smooth roads to haul your produce over? Would it be of more advantage to you to buy a few pounds of binder twine at a reduced price, or to raise the flax for free labor to make into a soft-binder twine?

Mr. Dealer: Will it be of more advantage to you to lose the profits on the sale of binder twine, or will it be of greater benefit to you to have roads in such condition that the farmer can drive to your store any day in the year, regardless of the weather?

The answer to these questions is the answer to "How shall our convict labor be employed?"

Write your answer to your senator or representative.

HORATIO S. EARLE.

("Good Roads" Earle.)

Dog as Friend and Food.

The Germans love the dog. They look after his health; they provide him with bathings establishments furnished with every modern comfort—hot and cold water, vapor, douches, friction. They appreciate his character, his fidelity, his frankness, and they regard him as food; they like him as a friend and as a victual. In Prussia alone in one quarter 526 dogs were recently killed for food.—Le Journal des Debats of Paris.

Spread of Esperanto.

"The other day, at the Cafe Napoleon, a favorite haunt of journalists and men of letters, French and foreign," says a Paris correspondent, "I sat beside three tourists—an Austrian, a Bulgarian and an Italian—who, ignorant of each other's native tongue, talked in Esperanto. To me it was a revelation. In the sense that hearing or seeing a thing is so much more conclusive and impressive than reading about it."

England's Telephone.

England has the most expensive and the worst telephone system. No other country is so badly served. Norway and Sweden do duty over again in the way that all telephone readers will remember. Australia is far in advance of us, and on the continent there is no country where things are not infinitely better managed.—Electrical Review.

Natural Question.

A little Philadelphia boy was taken by his father for his first visit to the zoo. Stopping before an inclosure, he asked: "Papa, what animal is that?" Reading the sign tacked up to one side, his father responded: "That, my son, is a prong-horned antelope." "Kin he blow his horns?" was the question that promptly followed.—Exchange.

Preserved in Alcohol.

Notwithstanding statistics show the French village of Chailly to be the heaviest consumer of alcoholic liquors in proportion to population of any village of France, it is a fact that the little hamlet contains also the largest number of octogenarians.—American Wine Press.

Try Silence.

The man who counts 20 in his mind before he speaks soon discovers that when he talks he says something. Try silence for a change. It builds up a wonderful reserve force in your physical organization and surely overcomes your temperamental inclination to babble.

Vatican Mosaic Factory.

The pope maintains a mosaic factory in the Vatican. Here the patient artists work in a gallery lined with 29,000 lockers in which repose sticks of silica of all the myriad varying shades required to reproduce the tints from canvas.

One London Man Unafraid.

Every once in a while something happens to make us doubt all these prosperity stories. For instance, a man in London has offered for exhibition purposes to live 21 days on canned meat.

Funeral Bells.

The tolling of a bell at a funeral is a purely pagan custom. The idea was to drive away evil spirits. Funeral bells are known to have been used by the church in the sixth century, A. D.

Dislike Dark-Colored Objects.

Bees are said to have such an antipathy to dark-colored objects, that black chickens have been stung to death, while white ones of the same brood were left untouched.

The Love of Life.

Horror of annihilation is so instinctive in us that from the throes of mortal agony it hurls us back, by a mad leap, into the ardent agonies of life.—Prince's Aurelio Ghika.

Authors Flattered Themselves.

Baltaz, perhaps the greatest of novelists, was conceited and passionately ambitious; he quite realized that he himself was equal to the most distinguished author of his own or any age. Hence, in introducing his essay on "Miracles," asserts that he has discovered an argument which will be useful against superstition, "as long as the world endures."

ONLY A TEMPORARY CRAZE.

Lapse From "The Other Side" Again.

Occurrent peril, threatening our current speech, becomes imminent at this time of year. For there returns from "the other side" the odor, rather more likely to be saline, who, swollen with the pride her first ocean voyage having lifted her trunk to bursting with untold articles, gets even with a middle-class government by smuggling in a warranted British accent for herself and family. Upon her ill tongue such useful little words as "more" and "been" suffer a sea-change into something rich and strange, approximating respectively the jargon of a common vegetable. One over encounters accents which distort "clerk" into "clerk." But the mal-treatment is, happily, in most cases only temporary. First, the family, from grace. Presently the enthusiasm itself gives signs of lapsing. She imperceptibly translates into the conventional jargon of George Ade's rising social light, who every Saturday "took a bawth in the bathtub." And, long before the sewing circle has heard the last of her views of the Eiffel tower and the intricacies of continental currency the healthful home atmosphere of Pontiac, Michigan, or Topeka, Kan., has done its work and the returned exile's common speech is again according to Noah Webster, unabridged.—Collier's Weekly.

MIXED HIS BUSINESS UP.

Absentmindedness Badly Marred Solatinity of Occasion.

Not far from Worcester, Mass., there lived some years ago a man who combined the business of rural undertaker with that of miller. He had spells of absence of mind that were dangerous to his dignity when in the presence of death. One of these spells was upon him when he was officiating at the funeral of a worthy woman who had been one of the most popular leaders of the country society.

The funeral was at the home of the family, and more people attended than could be seated inside the house, so many were standing ab the entrance when the time arrived for consigning the body to the hearse.

The man who assisted the undertaker, in the capacity of driver both at funerals and about the business of the grist mill, exulted in the name of John Smith. He was sitting on the funeral car down the road when his superior bawled out from the doorway of the house of mourning: "Bring up your wagon, John; we will load the grist!"

It was the last call the undertaker in question had to bury any of that particular family.

Bees In Store.

A swarm of bees on Water street took possession of a store in Auburn and furnished amusement to a large crowd of spectators that gathered on the opposite side of the street, says the Utica Observer.

The bees resented any intrusion, and anybody who came within ten feet of the window and awning where they swarmed received a sting or two. Victims were plentiful, and the cruel spectators, out of harm's way, took floundering glances at the victim's antics as one after another was driven up the street followed by a part of the swarm.

One man strolling leisurely along came into contact with one of the sharp points on the end of a bee, and his surprise was so vigorously evidenced that he attracted the attention of the entire swarm, and, thrusting his umbrella right and left, he beat an ignominious retreat, accompanied by a delegation of the insects. The sidewalk was covered with dead bees. The arrival of a thunderstorm effectually drove the bees to cover.

Perfumed Ink. Oh, Lilac!

When the thoroughly equipped society girl answers the notes of her new recruit she must use stationery of the palest heliotrope. Her seal must be of the same hue and the latest flat is that her ink must be scented with the same. A Count Bogl, husband of Anna Bogl, was credited with introducing this novelty into the land of the free. He once showed the proprietors of that famous hostelry, the Ponce de Leon, in St. Augustine, by sending for his stationery and violet Common ink, with its plebeian odor. Count Bogl asserted, was impossible. So perfumed ink is going the round, and it is as good as each bag for the child. The ink is a "favorite scent for ink, but being rather strong it retains its odor much longer.

Needle in Child's Abdomen.

A dispatch from Hamburg says that after complaining for a week of pains in his abdomen, a four-year-old Owen West, was taken to the Harburg hospital, where a operation revealed a large needle in the muscles of his abdomen. When removed the needle measured over three inches, and, though black, was not rusty. It is believed the child swallowed it several months ago.

Her Friends.

"Yes, the horse ran away with her." "Was

BEWARE THE SILENT MAN.

By Ella K. Dearborn.

Inactively one distrusts a silent person, and this is well, for there is no possibility of understanding them, and it is doubtful if they understand themselves. Their silence leads you to wrong conclusions. They know this, but are too clam-like to say a word that will set you straight, even though they are the ones to be injured by an error in your judgment. You struggle to interpret their silence. It may be shyness—though not likely. It may be indifference—but what about?

If you have deluded yourself with the idea that there is a warm heart under the icy exterior and a teeming life veiled by silence, away with the delusion, for a warm heart will make itself manifest, and the active heart will not be found by silence. Thoughts find their way into words, just as surely as the river finds the sea. No matter how great a sacrifice you may make in order to do an act of kindness to a silent man or woman, a distressful state is the token of acceptance, and you do not know whether the silent one is struggling to express thanks or is trying not to kill you for your kindness.

These people have not stamina enough to be either very good or very bad. They are unreliable in a business way and socially they are boring and nuisance, and the wife of a silent man is always unhappy; all efforts to please him are met with that impenetrable silence that hurts more than a blow, and yet, since he has not beaten his wife with his fist or a club, he would claim to be kind. Speech is nature's special gift to man, all other faculties are shared in common with lower animals; to man alone is given the power of clothing thoughts in words. Silence but thinly veils one's lack of thought. Beware of the silent person!

CLASS DISTINCTIONS IN CHURCH.

By Bishop Potter.



BISHOP POTTER.

I deplore the formation of castes in communities, the dividing of people into little cliques who affect to be superior to those outside them. The attitude of the Christian Church should be—to disregard all questions of caste, the point where our religion differs greatly from all other great systems of theology, doctrine and philosophy is that all people are alike in the sight of God. There is no place for caste and caste distinctions in the Christian Church, yet, unfortunately, it is fast growing here in America. You will hear women and men tell you not so much who they know and with whom they associate as those whom they will not or do not care to know. It is a ridiculous condition here in democratic America. The people who are thus considered "impossible" are not so from any evil line; they are simply "not of our set." Such an idea and such a system has no place in this land. I want you to consider a minute how different this spirit is from that which actuated the character of Him whose name we invoke in the Holy Land to-day is much the same as that one when our Lord raised the son of the widow of Nain. It meant a loss of caste, a desecration to touch a dead person; yet our Lord not only

stopped the procession rather than passing down a side street, as we would be apt to do, but actually took the dead youth by the hand, raising what meant much to an Oriental. On the other hand, we have a list of those who do not care to associate with, because they do not belong to our particular class of society.

Never has there been a time when there was greater need of a more enlightened and a more Christian way of living. Conditions in America are such that it is impossible to follow the ideas of the founders of the land. The early Puritans had certain ideas which would be simply ludicrous were we to try to live up to them. We must add new standards.

SOCIAL PROGRESS DEPENDS ON INDIVIDUAL.

By Jeremiah W. Jenks.



We may not expect an immediate revolution in moral ideals or in business practices. But we may hope for steady improvement. Measures suggested favor greater publicity in business management—in itself a measure of reform.

The principles of business hold also in politics. The time is coming when deception and trickery in diplomacy will no longer pay, when cruelty and unscrupulousness in international relations place a nation at a disadvantage. The prosperity of the nation, as of the individual & of the corporation, is in the long run secured not by hostile measures but through the closely linked commercial and social intercourse in times of peace and friendship.

Among nations, as among business corporations, we may see that in the long run, if the moral sentiments of individual citizens are right, moral practices pay. The ultimate responsibility rests with us as individuals; and the outlook for the future is hopeful. The evils clearly must be seen before the remedy can be found. Many of the evil deeds of the last few years have been committed because, under the changing conditions, the nature of these evils has been clearly seen. There is still, however, much more to do for each of us in the way of seeing more clearly the application of the simple old fashioned principles of private honesty to the great transactions of corporate business, and to the still greater problems of statesmanship.

GREAT WEALTH NOT MENACE TO NATION.

By Henry Glewa.



Let us bear in mind that the vast individual fortunes of Americans are nearly all self-made and in the hands of men who began life in poor circumstances, and that most of the most successful men in business are those who possess high character, as well as remarkable capacity, great thrift, and other good qualities; and that men of this type with great wealth have never proved a menace to the public welfare. New laws could be enacted to prevent the evil and dissolute use of inherited wealth. So deep a conviction have I that proper sense of responsibility comes only with earning and saving wealth, that I often have thought it a merit and just way for a man to distribute an estate by first providing for his family and then dividing the remainder among the employees who had served him faithfully and aided him to amass his fortune.

Sunday School.

LESSON FOR MARCH 10.

Isaac a Lover of Peace.—Gen. 26:12-25.

Golden Text.—Blessed are the peacemakers, for they shall be called the children of God.—Matt. 5:9.

Of all the ethical questions one of the most difficult and most disputed is the question as to how far it is right and proper to give way before the attacks of evil people. Should we resist, or should we submit? If someone without cause, and in ugliness of spirit, sues us on one check should we meekly turn the other cheek, that he may the more easily aim a blow at that also? Some say Jesus distinctly told us to not in that way and there can therefore be no question about the obligation. But others argue that Jesus was announcing a general principle of action in picturesque eastern language, and that in practice it is often necessary to resist the injustice of others. Which of these is the true view?

The first answer to that question is this: It is not for us to know exactly and altogether what is right and what wrong; it is not for us to have a perfect system of ethics, and to know how we should act in every conceivable case. The Christian must learn to do right by doing it. He must discover, as he lives from day to day, what is the proper thing to do under various circumstances. He must learn the true interpretation of Christ's teaching by putting it in practice, and he may make the greatest mistakes concerning what seems very plain teaching indeed if he tries to take that teaching as part of a system of legislation. Jesus was not a legislator, but a teacher and leader.

Notes.—The name means laughter, and was given perhaps because Abraham and Sarah had laughed at the idea of a son being given them so late in life. Or perhaps their joy when he was born caused them to give this name.

Isaac tells us that the righteous reap even in this world. The rewards may seem to be going to the contentions and to those who only care to acquire for themselves. But all the while it is the righteous who are really prospering, who are enjoying what is best in life and finding real contentment.

"Waxed Great."—Grew richer in stock and more influential with the people about him. His quiet tolerance of their jealousy of him led them to understand that the tolerance was strength, not weakness. It is the weak man that is always quarreling with his neighbors.

Flocks and Herds.—There must have been a good demand for wool, and hides, and meat, in Canaan, for these flocks and herds might have grown ever so large without making their owner powerful or wealthy. We may suppose that Isaac sold to caravans and to the people about him.

Wells Filled Up.—It would be all the more aggravating to Isaac to have the Philistines claiming the wells which he had dug because of the fact that they had deliberately filled up the wells which his father had dug, but Isaac was determined not to quarrel. He simply went to work and dug out his father's wells again.

This little incident illustrates a deep spiritual truth. What water is a symbol of the Holy Spirit. It is the business of the Christian to dig wells in the wilderness of this world by finding or making openings through which the Holy Spirit can enter man's heart. And the man who earnestly sets to work to do this Godlike work will find that the world is always ready to rush in and fill up the wells as soon as they are dug.

Isaac's Persistence.—It is not strange that the people who spent their time robbing Isaac of wells did not instead dig some themselves. That they did not show plainly that one great reason for Isaac's wealth was that he was a hustler. He needed wells. That was the main point. So long as he could get others by digging he was willing to let the old ones go for the sake of peace. His neighbors got enough of his wells to keep them in water and he made enough more for his own use. And after all there was a sort of rough justice in the thing, for Isaac was living in a country that belonged more to others than to him in so far as precedence counts.

It belonged more to him in that he made better use of it. God is the real owner of all the earth and He awards it to the best of those who make best use of it, who employ most in accordance with His will. It is an altogether false notion that the people who have long inhabited a country own it against everyone else. The Indian did not, and could not, own America against the white man. Nor can the white man own it against the yellow man except in so far as he proves himself able to make better use of the country.

In After Years.—Father Time had been swinging his scythe for twenty years when they accidentally met again. He was a bachelor of 45, bald and slightly disfigured, but still in the ring. She, a splinter, fat and 40, but not as fair as she used to be.

"Do you remember," she gurgled, "how you proposed to me the last time we met? I refused you?"

"Well, I guess yes," he replied. "It is by long odds the happiest recollection of my life."

And seeing it was a hopeless case she meandered along on her lonely way.

How He Won Her.—He had just propounded the fatal question.

"George," she said, "I hardly know what to say. If I should refuse to marry you would you pine away and die?"

"Not so you could notice it," answered George. "I'd probably marry that pretty Sydney girl within a month. You know she's."

"Say no more, George, dear," interrupted the fair maid. "I'm yours."

Ahead of the Game.—The wedding had just been pulled off and the presents were many and costly.

"Suppose," she said, "our marriage should turn out to be a failure."

"In that case," he replied, "we can divide the presents."

Possible Explanation.—"Why," shouted the opponent of the tyrannical trusts, "why am I compelled to pay 30 cents a pound for coffee?"

"Because," answered one who evidently knew whereof he spoke, "your credit isn't good at the grocer's."

SPOONER IS OUT.

Wisconsin Man Resigns His Seat in the Senate.

Senator John C. Spooner of Wisconsin has announced his resignation from the United States Senate, to take effect May 1. A correspondent says the announcement came as a surprise to practically every one in Washington, and furnished the sensation of the closing days of the session. Expressions of deep regret were heard on every hand, from President Roosevelt down. In the sixteen years he has been a member of the Senate he has taken first rank among the leaders of that body and he left his impression upon every important piece of legislation before Congress.

The reason for his retirement, as given in his letter of resignation, is that he desires to devote his attention to his profession. He is not a rich man, and while in Congress he has felt it his duty to lay aside his private interests for the public service. As to his immediate plans, Senator Spooner is not definitely decided. He may go



JOHN C. SPOONER.

to New York City to practice law, or take up his work in his home State at Madison. It is understood that he has been urged to enter several of the largest law firms in the country, but about this he would not talk. There is also a well defined rumor in Washington that he would be tendered a place on the United States Supreme bench by President Roosevelt. Justice Harlan has for some time contemplated retiring.

As it evidently is Senator Spooner's purpose in retiring from public life to rehabilitate his fortune, his friends say that he would not accept a place on the Supreme bench. They say his commanding position in national affairs and his high reputation as a lawyer of the first rank assure him a most profitable practice by which he could earn many times the salary of \$12,000 which the Supreme justices receive.

Mr. Spooner was first elected Senator in 1885. In 1891 he was succeeded by Vilas, Democrat, but in 1897 he was again elected, and in 1903 was re-elected. His term had two years to run.

HEAD OF FORESTERS DIES.

Dr. Oronhyatekha, America's Highest Indian, Passes Away.

Achind Oronhyatekha, a full blooded Mohawk Indian chief, who was Supreme Chief Ranger of the American Order of Foresters, died Sunday in Savannah, Ga.

Dr. Oronhyatekha was known as the richest Indian in America. His office in the Foresters' brought him a salary of \$10,000 a year. Wise investments made him one of the rich men of Canada, where he lived in a country place at Deseronto, patterned after the English fashion. He also owned an island in the St. Lawrence river, Oronhyatekha, which means "Burning Cloud." He was educated by the Prince of Wales, now King Edward VII, at Oxford, and afterwards at Toronto university, where he graduated in medicine. The prince took a fancy to the young Indian while on his American tour in 1890. Dr. Oronhyatekha reorganized the Foresters in 1881, when it was practically bankrupt, and put it on a paying basis.

Shonts Favors Profit Sharing.

At the dinner of the Iowa Society of New York, Theodore P. Shonts, speaking as the new director of the New York transit system, committed himself to the principle of profit sharing with the people.

He said his first purpose would be to devise ways and means, even of a temporary character, to relieve the aggravations of the existing congestion; after that he would prepare plans looking into the future, and comprehensive enough to provide adequate facilities for the next fifty years of the city's growth. His idea was "that the people and the shareholders should be partners in the benefit to be derived from the operation of such a plan. He had not yet decided whether this sharing of profits would be in the way of fixed rentals, taxation, or a percentage of the profit. His belief was that the public cared more for reliable, safe and adequate transportation than for mere reduction of rates.

All Around the Globe.—Charles McGill, late manager of the Ontario bank, began his five years' term in the Kingston penitentiary the other day.

Dr. J. Herman Feist, charged with killing Mrs. Rosa Mangrum, was found guilty of murder in the first degree at Nashville, Tenn.

A dispatch from Bremen, Germany, states that the North German Lloyd Steamship Company has voted \$125,000 for its seamen's fund and \$75,000 to be divided among the staff as a jubilee gift.

Emanuel Gonzalez, who believes he shot at President Roosevelt in a battle in Cuba, has arrived in New York. He will go to Washington to see the President.

Guy Lyon and Polk Fletcher, white men, were hanged at Russellville, Ky., for an assault upon Mary Glader, a young German girl, two years ago. Lyon attempted to commit suicide.

The board of trustees of the Carnegie Institute at Pittsburgh has been notified by eminent men of many countries of their intention to attend the dedicatory services of the enlarged institution on April 11.



Unionists in Hungary number 53,100.

New Jersey Masons want \$140 for eight hours after May 1.

In Japanese mills the hours are from 6 a. m. to 8 p. m., and there is no Sunday off.

Union seamen in Germany increased their membership from 10,000 to 20,000 in 1905.

Washington (D. C.) Horsehoers' Union reports that every shop in the city except five is in its union.

There are only about 1,100 lithographic artists in the United States; of these 1,000 are members of the union.

Union carpenters at Vallejo, Cal., have made a demand for an increase of wages from \$4 a day of eight hours to \$4.50.

The National Alliance of Bill Posters and Billers has obtained agreements with all the circuses and big shows for the season of 1907.

Alton (Ill.) allied trades assembly has the youngest labor officer in the United States. The secretary, a musician, is but 18 years old.

Cleveland, Ohio, has been enforcing the child labor law. Many employers have been arrested for employing children under age.

Boston (Mass.) Cigarmakers' Union has added a local sum to the \$3 a week out-of-work benefit paid by the international to all unemployed members.

The workmen of Manitoba, Canada, are busy forming a labor party. They hope to be able to combine all factions and go into the campaign next year.

Dayton (Ohio) painters have indorsed a proposed scale which calls for an eight-hour day and a minimum rate of 40 cents an hour, the new scale to go into effect April 15.

Theatrical stage employees of San Jose, Cal., have formed a union of their own, caused by dissension which has resulted from being under the jurisdiction of the Sacramento local.

Boston (Mass.) Cement and Asphalt Workers' Union recently voted to retain its membership in the Building Trades Council, and reconsidered its vote to affiliate with the building trades section of the C. L. U.

The secretary of the Iowa State Federation of Labor has announced that that body will work for the passage of a bill making election day a holiday in law, and in fact, so that laboring men may have ample time in which to vote.

The new scale of the San Francisco (Cal.) Blacksmiths' Union raises the minimum to \$4 a day from \$3.25. In regard to the new wage schedule of the Blacksmiths' Helpers' Union the minimum wage has been raised from \$2.75 to \$3.

Chicago (Ill.) builders are fast rejecting the open shop. Sixty-five of the members of the Masons and Contractors' Association of that city recently held a banquet and declared that in the future agreements would be made with unions.

An eight-hour day agitation has been started by the machine tools of Boston, Mass. Committees are hustling to complete the organization of the men and eight-hour and organizing literature is being circulated broadcast in the endeavor.

Union painters of New York City are advocating a six-hour workday during the winter season. The main purpose is to increase the number of situations during the dull season. It is reported that most of the employers are favorable to the idea.

An Independent Workmen's League is being organized at Kingston, Ont. It will be a distinct body from the labor unions and will discuss all questions concerning workmen's interests. It may also make itself felt in municipal elections.

An increase in the wage scale is asked by the various hodcarriers' locals of Allegheny, Pa., to go into effect on May 1, 1907. An advance of 2 1/2 cents an hour is asked by the hodcarriers, who are now being paid 35 cents, or \$2.80 for a working day of eight hours.

Officers of the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders announce that it has been decided to make a general demand for the eight-hour working day and that the day when it will go into effect has been put to a referendum vote of the 12,000 members of the brotherhood.

There is considerable unrest in the New England shoe manufacturing district, owing to the fact that a number of firms have sent out their spring samples without the union label attached. The agreement between most of the unions and the employers expires on March 1, and the unions have filed notifications of protest against the manufacture.

In 1905 there were 8,663 establishments in the United States covering the manufacture of foundry and machine shop products, against 8,324 in 1900. The capital, however, represented by these had increased from \$65,000,000 to \$84,500,000 in 1905. The wage earners numbered 348,381, receiving \$195,000,000 in 1907, against 330,327, receiving \$182,000,000 in 1900.

Organized labor in Chicago failed to support the Union Labor bank recently established and it has changed its charter and will hereafter be known as the International Trust and Savings bank. It was anticipated when the bank began business that it would become the depository of all the union labor banking business. Its employees, with the exception of a practical banker, were union labor men; all its supplies bore the union label; but labor refused to patronize it.

X. O. Nelson, a wealthy manufacturer of St. Louis, has offered to take all children under the age of 14 from the mills and factories of that city and place them in school. He agrees to pay one-half the wages earned provided the women's clubs of the city pay the other half.

The government of New Zealand proposes to make advances up to \$1,750 to workers who desire to erect dwellings on urban or suburban lands. Applicants must not be in receipt of more than \$1,000 a year, and the loan and interest (5 per cent) are payable in thirty-six years in half-yearly payments.

There are at present 800 shoe factories in the United States using the union stamp, according to a report recently issued. These factories give employment to over 40,000 union workers.

That the union label stands for something is evidenced by the fact that it is so often counterfeited. Scarcely a week passes that some one is not arrested for the illegal use of the union label.

Officers of the recently organized Longshoremen's Union at Pittsburgh, Pa., state that the scale, which demands a general wage increase of \$10 a month, has already been signed by many independent river operators.

WEAK, PALE, THIN

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Restored Mrs. Robbins to Health and Alca Cured Her Daughter of Anemia.

Mrs. Jodie Robbins, of 1121 Clar St., Decatur, Ill., says: "I was weak, thin and troubled with headaches. My appetite failed so that I did not relish my food. I was unable to do my work, because my limbs pained me so and my feet were swollen. I got numb and dizzy, my tongue seemed at times to be paralyzed so that I couldn't speak distinctly. My extremities, when in this numb state, felt as if some one was sticking needles into me all over their surface. Through my shoulders at times I had such pain that I couldn't sleep. Many times I awoke with a smothering sensation."

"When the physician's remedies failed to benefit me I began to look for something that would. My sister, Mrs. McDaniel, of Decatur, recommended Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to me and I at once purchased some. I was greatly encouraged when I saw how the anemia was cured. My condition continued using them until cured. I am now able to attend to my duties and have not consulted a physician since."

"I also gave them to my daughter who at this time seemed to lack vitality. Her cheeks were colorless and she was thin and spiritless. She had anemia and we feared consumption, because every time she went out doors it was at all cold or damp she would take cold and cough. But Dr. Williams' Pink Pills brought color back to her cheeks and strength to her body."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by all druggists, or sent postpaid, on receipt of price, 50 cents per box, six boxes for \$2.50, by Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

Great Crops Fine Climate.

The Texas Gulf Coast Country is now offering the greatest inducement to farmers and other settlers who are pouring into that section from all parts of the north and west. A genial climate, two crops a year on land costing only \$25 an acre. The Rock Island-Erie lines are sending an 80-page book, descriptive of this great country and making very low round trip excursion rates, all who write to John Sebastian, Passenger Traffic Manager, Room 50, La Salle station, Chicago.

Terror of the Air.

Wilfred—In a man who is continually on a ship is called a sea dog, isn't he? Gunbusta—That's what they call him, my boy.

Wilfred—Well, if he's a sea dog, then a man who is continually on an airship must be a sky terrier.—Judge.

TWICE-TOLD TESTIMONY.

A Woman Who Has Suffered Tells How to Find Relief.

The thousands of women who suffer backache, languor, urinary disorders and other kidney ills, will find comfort in the words of Mrs. Jane Farrell, of 609 Ocean Ave., Jersey City, N. J., who says: "I reiterate all I have said before, in praise of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I have been having heavy backaches, and my general health was affected when I began using them. My feet were swollen, my eyes puffed, and dizzy spells were frequent. Kidney action was irregular and the secretions highly colored. Today, however, I am a well woman, and I am confident that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have made me so, and are keeping me well."

Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

A Skating One.

Yvette Guilbert, the famous French actress, is an excellent skater. In the Bois de Boulogne, in Paris, there is an ice rink where Mme. Guilbert's skating is one of the principal attractions.

Talking about skating in New York one day, Mme. Guilbert said: "It is only through perseverance that one learns to skate well. I am sure no one ever suffered more than I in learning to skate."

"I remember one day in my girlhood, the second or third time I had ever been on the ice. I was returning home in a crowded omnibus, and a kind old man got up and offered me his seat."

"I shook my head, and the old man laughed a good deal when I said: 'No, thank you. I've been skating, and I'm tired of sitting down.'"

His Reason.

"Why do you drop the 'h' out of your name?" asked one of his acquaintances.

"Not because I'm a hockey," answered Ben Jonson with spirit, "but for purposes of identification. If you look in the directory you will find there is altogether too much Jonson in this town."

Subsequently, by way of further distinction, they carved "Rare Ben Jonson" on his tombstone.

COFFEE THRESHED HER.

15 Long Years.

"For over fifteen years," writes a patient, hopeful little ill woman, "while a coffee drinker, I suffered from Spinal Irritation and Nervous trouble. I was treated by good physicians, but I did not get much relief."

"I never suspected that coffee might be aggravating my condition. I was downhearted and discouraged, but prayed daily that I might find something to help me."

"Several years ago, while at a friend's house, I drank a cup of Postum and thought I had never tasted anything more delicious."

"From that time on I used Postum instead of coffee and soon began to improve in health, so that now I can walk half a dozen blocks or more with ease, and do many other things that I never thought I would be able to do again in this world."

"My appetite is good, I sleep well and find life is worth living. Indeed, a lady of my acquaintance said she did not like Postum, it was so weak and tasteless."

"I explained to her the difference when it is made right—boiled according to directions. She was glad to know this because coffee did not agree with her. Now her folks say they expect to use Postum the rest of their lives."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in page. "There's a reason."

"FIGHTING BOB" EVANS.

Report that He Must Soon Raise the White Flag in Life's Battle.

The report that Admiral Bob Evans is about to retire from the navy because of ill health has sent a throbbing sympathy and regret through the country. Scores of telegrams and even endograms have been received at the navy department asking as to the truth of the report, and expressing high regret for "Fighting Bob."

Robley Dunsington was the name given him at his birth, Aug. 18, 1846, over 60 years ago. But he is "Fighting Bob" to the American people.

He is a born fighter. At 6 he was handling a gun. At 13 he was on his way across the western plains to negotiate a residence at Salt Lake City. He had been promised an appointment the Annapolis if he became a resident of the Utah city.

On the way the emigrant train was attacked by Indians. "Bob" was warned to stay under cover when the fight began. When the Indians had been beaten back an arrow plucking Bob's right leg to the knee he rode ahead how he had obeyed the order. He had been in the thickest of the melee. The arrow had to be cut between his leg and the pony's side before he could dismount.

When the Civil War broke out over Spain, then at Annapolis, had a heartrending problem to decide. His mother was an ardent secessionist. His brother did not hesitate but donned the



"FIGHTING BOB" EVANS.

gray. But Bob decided to cast his lot with the ones who had educated him, although his mother sent his resignation to the Federal government.

His fighting spirit was vividly illustrated in the assault on Ft. Fisher, January, 1865. Twice he was wounded and fought on. A third bullet glanced his knee and he fell helpless. A sharpshooter kept peering away at him. A bullet tore off of his foot. The fire of the wounded man was silenced, and grabbing his own rifle, he shot his enemy dead.

It was well for Evans after that battle that he had a strenuous spirit. When he was taken to the hospital it was decided that both his legs must be amputated. Bob heard the decision and that night armed himself with a revolver, which he hid under his pillow.

Next day when physicians broke their views to him the wounded youth

Crawford Avalanche.

O. P. MER, Editor and Proprietor.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.
One Year \$1.00
Six Months .50
Three Months .25

Entered as second-class matter at the Postoffice at Grayling, Mich., under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

GRAYLING, THURSDAY, MAR. 7

Gov. Warner, appointed Henry M. Zimmerman, of Pontiac, state bank commissioner to succeed George W. Moore, of Port Huron. M. J. McLeod of Detroit was re-appointed state labor commissioner.

The state spring election is only three weeks distant. While there may seem to be no important issues involved in the results of the coming election, the local and county and state officers to be elected on that day are of the largest possible importance to the voters of the townships and villages and cities and to the state as a whole.

The Jamestown exposition bill went through the senate with an appropriation of thirty thousand dollars, which the house cut down to twenty thousand, and the senate has concurred. Twenty-five thousand was the figure for the Louisiana Purchase exposition at St. Louis. Another bill appeared in the house Thursday, appropriating seventy-five thousand dollars for the Alaska Yukon Pacific exposition at Seattle, two years hence.

The bill now being considered by the legislature relative to the use of pure seeds as an aid to the farmers in preventing the fouling of their fields and meadows with noxious weeds, will have a two-fold value in case it becomes a law. It will be important and helpful to the users of seeds to be assured that no further danger from that source exists, and the law will also serve to call the attention of farmers to the state-wide interest and value attaching to the extermination of weeds. Many questions touching the affairs of government and state over which there is almost endless discussion are of far less importance to the people of Michigan in dollars and in the matter of work and worry than this question of the prevention and extermination of weeds on the farm.

In Ridgways, Dec. 29, M. E. Poole gave a picture of the young man who listened to the call of the city: "I spent," says the youth, "eighty-one nights in a cheap lodging house, hunting from daylight to dark for a job. I tried for clerk, mechanic, janitor, and a score of other 'want ads' in the papers. I went often before the day broke, but I always found from a dozen to a hundred already in line. I found then (what I've proved since) that most of the seventy thousands who walk Chicago's streets shivering for a job were no more loafers than I was, but just workmen, clerks and country youngsters." He got work digging in a tunnel. He lost it through sickness. His advice to the boy who is tempted citywards is, "Don't."

In order to study the saloon problem at first hand an eastern minister donned the habiliments of a tramp and spent several weeks hanging around liquor shops. Then he returned to his congregation and told them a few things. He told them that the saloon keeper found it a good investment to maintain a watering trough, for while the horses were drinking the teamster stopped in and got one for himself. The saloon doors were always open, and a hungry man could always find food therein. He told them that the saloon keeper was always kindly, always sympathetic and always ready to help. Then he wound up by saying: "For \$500 men join exclusive political and social clubs on the avenue of the metropolis. For \$5 some men join the Young Men's Christian Association clubs, but for 5 cents the multitude of men whom only God and the saloon keeper and the ward boss know, nightly join the one democratic club in American life, the American saloon." His conclusion was that if the saloon is to be eradicated it must be done by substituting for it something that will furnish the social element so craved by men without mixing with it the ills of the saloon.

The Yankee cement wins the blue ribbon, excelling any European make. It is predicted that during 1907 the demand for Portland cement will exceed the supply. Egypt probably was the home of the early cement makers, 4,000 years ago. But their art perished, the result was the so-called Roman cement, intermediate between Portland and natural cement of today. They used it for building walls, vaults, roadbeds, and the like. But their art was a secret, and perished with them, and apparently had no imitators before Col. John Smeaton. He was a celebrated English engineer who in 1756 discovered that a certain limestone containing a certain percentage of clay produced a cement when calcined. He called the cement improved hydraulic lime. Smeaton risked his reputation as an engineer and showed his faith in his discovery by using the cement for the famous Eddystone lighthouse. Its foundations today are a monument not only to the quality of the cement but also of the engineer, his ability and courage. The work was finished in 1759 and has withstood the fiercest storms for a century and a half unharmed. This was the beginning of the modern cement.—Ex.

The Salvation Army has organized an anti-suicide bureau at Philadelphia. A Philadelphia dispatch to the New York World says: "Seven persons bent on suicide already have had their burdens of woe lifted through the anti-suicide bureau of the Salvation Army in this city, which has only been in business three days. A chauffeur from France was the first applicant. He could not make prospective employers believe in him. He could not speak English and he was slowly starving to death. In a dime lodging-house he heard a fellow countryman talking about the suicide bureau, and believing it was a place where decent burial was assured those who ended it all, he went to register himself for a coffin. The suicide agent in charge of the bureau took him in charge, had his abilities proved at a nearby garage and then sought agents for French autos who might want a man familiar with French machines. His pawned clothing was redeemed and he was put to work with all thoughts of suicide banished from his mind. A woman of the streets was the next candidate. Two Salvation ladies took her in tow. They took her to a nearby restaurant and fed her, and then talked of the work she was to do. She never had thought of work. 'Who would hire her?' The ladies knew persons who would give her shelter and food and clothes and some day money for work. She is working now. These two cases are typical. All the others were helped the same way. There is no preaching, no red tape about this suicide war. It is a simple proposition to remove the cause."

Important Decisions.

The Supreme court of the United States has just handed down several decisions in railroad cases that are of great importance. The first decision affirms the right of the State Railroad commission of Texas to fix freight rates on all shipments made wholly within the state limits. The second sustains the state of Nebraska in its tax rate on property of all railroads lying within the state. The third holds that railroads in Kansas can not own and operate coal and other mineral properties contrary to the provision of the state constitution. These three decisions are victorious for the people.

Broadly interpreted these decisions sustain both state and Federal control of railroads. The state may fix rates to be charged on shipments within its boundaries; the United States can fix rates on shipments in interstate commerce. Again, the state can tax railroad property for its uses; the United States can, if necessity requires, tax railroads for government purposes. Still again, the state can compel railroad companies to abide by its laws regulating railroad ownership and control of natural resources; the United States has powers in the same direction. All this means that while the authority and power of states is confined to their limitations, the authority and power of the Federal government supplements and completes control and regulation.

No more important decisions have been rendered for a long time. Not only do they sustain states and state railroad commissions, but they sustain the Interstate Commerce commission in the work that it is now doing. Coming at this time, these decisions are particularly gratifying because so many states are engaged in fixing not only freight rates, but passenger rates. If states can make freight rates they certainly can make passenger rates.

Both were Cured.

Mrs. Bartlett, Cumberland, Wyo., says: "My oldest daughter suffered months with a severe cough. My husband had the cough. After trying many remedies, we used Warner's White Wine of Tar. Both are cured. For sale at Central Drug Store."

British and American Cities.
Where London consumes 90,000,000 gallons of water a day, New York consumes 600,000,000. Where London has an area of 118 square miles, New York has 326.

Desert Reclaiming Its Own.
Bokhara, the most populous part of Turkistan, is gradually being changed into a desert by the incursions of the sand dunes.

Fish Staple Japanese Diet.
The Japanese eat more fish than any other people in the world. With them, meat eating is a foreign innovation.

Prevent Colds and Rheumatism.
You do not have any natural easy movement of a bowels each day, you are irrationally exposed to colds and rheumatism. Take Iron-Ox Tablets (one and a half) and strengthen the bowels, so that they do the work nature intended.

Proposals Wanted.

The County Commissioners for the poor will receive proposals for the professional service and medicine for the county poor for the ensuing year, until the second Wednesday in April, the right being reserved to reject any or all bids.

By order of the Board.

Proposals Wanted.

Proposals will be received by the County Poor Commissioners up to April 10, for the renting of the County Poor House, and the board and care of its inmates for the ensuing year. Particulars can be had from any member of the Board, who reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

By order of the Board.

AVOID ALUM

AN UNSEEN DANGER IN FOOD

TO GUARD SHIPS against the unseen dangers at sea, the United States Government maintains lighthouses.

To guard your home against the unseen dangers of food products, the Government has enacted a pure food law. The law compels the manufacturers of baking powder to print the ingredients on the label of each can.

The Government has made the label your protection—so that you can avoid alum—read it carefully, if it does not say pure cream of tartar hand it back and

Say plainly—

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ROYAL is a pure, cream of tartar baking powder—a pure product of grapes—adds the digestion—adds to the healthfulness of food.

Michigan Anti-Saloon League.

Last Sunday, Rev. Geo. W. Morrow, Superintendent of the Michigan Anti-Saloon League, held two meetings in this village. In the M. E. Church in the morning and in the Presbyterian Church in the evening, as previously advertised. The morning meeting was not as largely attended as anticipated, the absence of business men being most particularly noticeable, but there were more present in the evening.

These were not temperance meetings, or lectures, as many anticipated, but a plain, sane statement of the object, aim and plan of the work of the League, as outlined by their State Board of Trustees who are elected by and representative of the entire federated churches of the state, both Protestant and Catholic, and of the Grange and Farmer's clubs, all of whom are working professedly at least, for the uplifting of society, and protection of our homes.

The League is absolutely non-partisan in political lines, but aim to impress the electors of the state, that only such men will be nominated for, or elected to office, as will stand for the strict enforcement of the law in relation to the liquor traffic, as it is now written, or as it may hereafter be amended.

A bill has been drawn, and introduced by Senator Lager, and is now in the hands of the Senate committee on Liquor Traffic, which marks the next great step proposed by the League. It is in fact but an amendment to the local option law, or an addition. The present law makes a county the unit, while this bill, if passed will make a village, a township or a voting precinct of a city the unit, a majority of the voters of which may say whether or no a saloon may be kept within that district. In short it gives the people the right of self-government and protection in this regard. For instance in a voting precinct in the residence district of a city, a saloon might be very objectionable to nearly every family, while but few would object to their running in the business districts. The present law can not control their location in the county unless all be prohibited, while the proposed law would give the right to the people of these smaller districts to decide.

Mr. Morrow is a very pleasing and eloquent speaker who knows whereof he speaks, and his work will aid greatly in the education of the people toward learning how to meet this great menace to our nation. If the evil can not be at once entirely abated, let it be wisely and intelligently controlled.

Saved her Son's Life.

The happiest mother in the little town of Ava, Mo., is Mrs. S. Ruppee. She writes: "One year ago my son was down with such serious lung trouble that our physician was unable to help him; when by our druggist's advice I began giving him Dr. King's New Discovery, and I soon noticed an improvement. I kept this treatment up for a few weeks when he was perfectly well. He has worked steadily since at carpenter work. Dr. King's New Discovery saved his life." Guaranteed best cough and cold cure by L. Fournier, Druggist. 50c and \$1.00. Trial bottle free.

Our bakery did not prove a successful business venture and Mr. Beckley packed up last week and returned to Wolverine.

Found at Last.

J. A. Harmon, of Laramore, West Va., says: "At last I have found the perfect pill that never disappoints me; and for the benefit of others afflicted with torpid liver and chronic constipation, will say: take Dr. King's New Life Pills." Guaranteed satisfactory. 25c at L. Fournier, Druggist.

Excellent Low-Priced Coffee.

"Mo-Ka" Put Up by The Smart & Fox Company, Saginaw, Mich.

Well pleased are the managers of hotels, restaurants and boarding houses and all who are large buyers of coffee, who have investigated the merits of "Mo-Ka," the excellent and low priced brand of coffee put up by the Smart & Fox Company, wholesale grocers and coffee roasters, Saginaw, Mich. Housekeepers of moderate means will find in "Mo-Ka" all they can wish for in a satisfactory coffee, at a great saving of expense. "Mo-Ka" is becoming universally popular. Carefully selected, well cleaned, artistically blended, and put up in airtight packages, "Mo-Ka" affords all who wish a cup of good coffee an article at a very low price. The sale of this brand is steadily increasing, as might be expected.

It must be borne in mind that "Mo-Ka" coffee has no affinity with the cheap and worthless so-called "foot-feet" that spoil so many anticipated breakfasts. Buyers of cheap substitutes for "Mo-Ka" coffee have only the satisfaction that they did not waste more money on a tasteless or bad-tasting and unwholesome coffee which they were persuaded to accept. If they had insisted on getting "Mo-Ka" and rejected all "just as good" they would have avoided all this annoyance.

"Mo-Ka" is a home brand. It is roasted at Saginaw and its full strength, freshness, aroma and flavor are preserved to the buyer, while the airtight package insures cleanliness and purity. Those who have not as yet tried "Mo-Ka" should do so at once, and they will be thankful for this advice from us. They will get good coffee for less than the price of worthless substitutes.

Election Notice.

MICHIGAN
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
LANSING

TO THE SHERIFF.
Sir:—You are hereby notified that, at the election to be held in this State on Monday, the first day of April, nineteen hundred seven, the following officers are to be voted for in your county:

Two Justices of the Supreme Court.
Two Regents of the University of Michigan.

You are also notified that a special election will be held on the above date; at which time there is to be elected one Member of the State Board of Education for the term ending December 31, 1910, vacancy caused by the resignation of Luther L. Wright.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereto attached my signature and the Great Seal of the State, at Lansing, this fourth day of March, nineteen hundred seven.

CLARENCE J. MEARS,
Deputy Secretary of State.

Probate Notice

STATE OF MICHIGAN
The Probate Court for the County of Crawford

At a session of said Court, held at the Probate Office in the village of Grayling in said county, on the 6th day of March, A. D. 1907.

Present: Hon. Wellington Battersson, Judge of Probate.

Marius Hanson, Administrator of said estate, having filed in said court his petition, praying for license to sell the interest of said estate in certain real estate therein described, at private sale for the purpose of distribution.

It is ordered, that the 29th day of March, A. D. 1907, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at said probate office, be and is hereby appointed for hearing said petition, and that all persons interested in said estate appear before said court, at said time and place, to show cause why a license to sell the interest of said estate in said real estate should not be granted;

It is further ordered, that public notice thereof be given by publication of a copy of this order, for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing, in the CRAWFORD AVA-LANCHE a newspaper printed and circulated in said county.

WELLINGTON BATTERSON,
Judge of Probate.
A true copy. mar-7w

CENTRAL HOTEL

AMOS PEARSALL, Prop.

First Class accommodations.

Convenient to Depot and Business Houses, for Commercial Travelers.

\$2.00 per day.

Grayling, - - - Michigan.

Tonsorial Parlors.

E. L. Mullier, Prop.

Located opposite the Bank.

Grayling, Mich.

Every thing neat and sanitary. Agent for Witter's Laundry Saginaw, Mich.

The City Livery Sale & Feed Stable

Geo. Langevin, Prop.



First Class Rigs. Reasonable prices. Special Attention to the Sporting trade.

Laxative Iron-Ox Tablets

CURE CONSTIPATION

by toning and strengthening the bowels, and stimulating the secretions of the liver. If the bowels are clogged, waste matter accumulates and generates poisons, causing stomach trouble, headache, backache, colds and rheumatism.

I have been taking your Tablets for indigestion and constipation, and they have done me more good than all the other remedies I have ever tried. E. E. BAKER, 50 E. 11th St., Buffalo, N.Y.

Laxative Iron-Ox Tablets assist assimilation so that all the nourishment is extracted from the food, and utilized for making rich red blood, strong nerves, and healthy active bowels. 10c, 25c and \$1.00. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

WRITE FOR FREE SAMPLE

THE NON-OX ROBERT CO., DETROIT, MICH.

The best Laxative for Children

For sale by L. Fournier.

A. C. HENDRICKSON The Tailor.

Originator and Introducer of Fine Garments for Men.

If you want a good suit for Spring and Summer, just drop in and see me.

Satisfaction guaranteed.

Shop over Burgess' old Market.

Grayling, Mich.

1878. 1907.

The Pioneer Store

With you for over a quarter of a Century.

FIRST CLASS GOODS!

RIGHT PRICES!

Always Our Motto.

We are headquarters for

Groceries & Provisions,

DRY GOODS, FURNISHING GOODS,

SHOES, HARDWARE,

FLOUR, FEED,

LOGS, LUMBER, SHINGLES,

BUILDING MATERIAL OF EVERY KIND.

Farm Produce

BOUGHT AT HIGHEST MARKET PRICE.

Salling, Hanson & Co.

Clothes

DO

Make the man

that is, the right kind of clothes. Take the young man at college for instance, and even though he may have a few physical defects they are not noticeable when he is wearing a Suit of

"SENIOR"

Smart College Clothes

which actually build a young man up.

There never were any Suits for young men that could compare with these for excellence of fabric, fit and finish. Never any Suits made that possessed such quiet grace and assertive distinctiveness.

A. Kraus & Son

LEADING ONE PRICE STORE.

Happy Colors

You know that there are colors which signify sadness, others which indicate happiness—but do you ever stop to think how often people are made sad or glad because of the colors? You know that children and flowers thrive best in the sunshine. Why not have more sunshine in your own home, then—why not let us show you how to get it in the walls by using

Alabastine

The Sanitary Wall Coating

By having your walls decorated with Alabastine you will make them more artistic, more durable, more sanitary, and will make your home a more cheerful place to live in. Let us show you how easy and economical Alabastine is, and how the different tints and stenciled designs can be combined to produce "exactly the effect you want." We will prove to you that Alabastine is superior to every other wall covering, if you will give us an opportunity.

SALLING, HANSON CO.

The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

JOE LETTER GUILTY.

CONVICTED OF VIOLATING STATE MINING LAWS.

Explosion in Colliery at Rogers, Ill., Attributed to Unlicensed Examiner—Scene of Mob Violence in Ohio Town.

Joseph Letter of Chicago, operator of the famous Rogers colliery, the scene of numerous labor conflicts during the last two years, was found guilty in the Franklin County Court at Benton, Ill., of violating the State mining laws and will be fined from \$200 to \$500. Mr. Letter was found guilty of employing a mine examiner who did not hold a certificate issued by the State mining board at the time of the explosion in April of 1907, in which sixty men lost their lives either outright or by being asphyxiated in rescuing others. The prosecution based its fight principally on that point, arguing that the examiner's ignorance of mine laws was in a measure responsible for the disaster. While the verdict of the jury was no surprise to those directly connected with the trial, it was a sore disappointment generally to the citizens of Franklin County, who had expected that Letter would be acquitted of the charge. Letter has done much toward the development of the Franklin County coal fields and is held in the highest esteem by the people of the county, who had hoped that he would win the case. The verdict is thought to have been in the nature of a compromise. The case will be resumed March 11, at which time Mr. Letter will be tried on the various other counts on which he has been indicted. Both sides will prepare for a bitter contest.

WHOLE VILLAGE WIPED OUT.

All the Residents Are Injured and Many May Die.

Hundreds of pounds of dynamite stored near the shaft of the Pennsylvania Railroad tunnel on the western side of the Palisades, in the village of Homestead, N. Y., and one-half mile from the Rock River, exploded at 12:30 o'clock Sunday morning, killing twenty-five persons and injuring 175. The explosion shocked all the towns on the Palisades above the mouth of the tunnel which runs from the river to the Hackensack Meadows, and caused a panic in many parts of New York City, where frightened residents ran to the streets. Twenty-five men, a child, which was to work just before midnight, were killed, and not even their clothing is likely to be found. The entire population of the town of Homestead, about 175 persons, was seriously injured. Many men, women and children taken to the hospitals were in a dying condition.

JUDGE ESCAPES DEATH BY MOB.

Strike Sympathizers Stone Cars, Fire Shots and Beat Man.

Fully 2,000 strike sympathizers gathered in the vicinity of the street railway offices in Portsmouth, Ohio, creating scenes of violence. The mob rioted back and forth, stoning the cars. Louis Dulsheimer, a strike-breaker from Cincinnati, who drew a revolver, was disarmed and almost beaten to death. Several cars were wrecked before the crowd was dispersed by the police, who were rushed to the spot in response to appeals from the company officials. One shot was fired through a car opposite Tracy Park, in the heart of the city, and the bullet just grazed Judge George P. Taylor of Dayton, trustee of the State blind asylum at Columbus.

Wisconsin Senator Resigns.

Senator Spooner of Wisconsin resigned and has been asked by E. H. Harriman to name his own successor to become legal adviser for the Harriman railroad interests. Seven candidates are expected to enter the field for election to succeed Senator Spooner, with a possibility that Isaac Stephenson may be selected as a compromise candidate for the two-year term.

Governor Has Narrow Escape.

A special train, carrying Gov. Woodruff and the members of Company F, Second regiment, Connecticut National Guard, collided with a regular passenger train near Naugatuck, Conn., on the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad, and four persons were killed. The injured number about thirty.

Science Martyr Is Rewarded.

In Washington the House passed a Senate bill awarding Lieut. James Carroll to the rank of Major. Lieut. Carroll is the officer who submitted himself to the sting of mosquitoes inoculated with the germs of yellow fever while stationed in Cuba, and as a result has been an invalid ever since.

Archibald Roosevelt Has Diphtheria.

President Roosevelt's young son Archibald has diphtheria, but it is said he is not seriously ill. The patient has been isolated in the southeast room of the White House and a strict quarantine is being maintained.

House Named in Chicago.

The Republican city convention in Chicago unanimously nominated Fred A. House for Mayor and adopted a platform which gives the most unqualified indorsement to the traction ordinances.

Mrs. Eddy's Son Wants Receiver.

Suit to have a receiver named for the estate of Mrs. Mary Baker G. Eddy, head of the Christian Science church, and the property of the "mother church" in Boston, has been filed at Concord, N. H., by George W. Glover, Mrs. Eddy's son.

Death Penalty Is Abolished.

The legislative assembly of Porto Rico has adopted the bill providing for the abolition of the death penalty. The first execution by hanging, Dec. 2, following the abolition of garroting, aroused much opposition to capital punishment.

Car Runs Wild Wrecks Store.

Two persons were seriously injured, several slightly hurt, a two-story frame building and a street car demolished, causing a monetary loss of \$7,000, when an empty street car ran wild and wrecked a hardware store on the Pittsburgh Railroad Company just beyond control on a steep grade.

Utica Y. M. C. A. Is Destroyed.

The Y. M. C. A. building in Utica, N. Y., was destroyed by fire. It cost \$150,000. A clothing store, music store and plumbing establishment were also burned. Other buildings were threatened.

BIG RAIL STRIKE PENDING.

Question Affecting 50,000 Men Goes to Vote of Employers.

Danger of a great railroad strike, spreading over the West and involving more than 50,000 train employees, became evident the other night when negotiations finally were broken off between general managers of forty-two railroads and committees representing the conductors, brakemen, bagmen, and bagmen on these lines. It was announced by the union brotherhoods that a vote on the question of a strike will be taken at once. Acting under orders from Grand Master P. H. Morrissey of the trainmen's brotherhood and Grand Chief A. B. Garretson of the Order of Railroad Conductors, 200 men started out from Chicago to distribute strike ballots in every railroad center in the West. The voting will be conducted by judges. The question upon which the train employees will vote will be substantially as follows: "Are you prepared to go to any extremity to enforce your demands, and place the matter in charge of the grand officers of the brotherhoods?" Grand Master Morrissey said an affirmative vote would not necessarily mean a strike, but that the actual decision in calling a strike will rest with himself and other officials. He refused to foretell serious or widespread trouble. Chicago railroad managers took a similar optimistic view, expressing regret at the same time that, after four weeks of continuous discussion between the conferees, it had been impossible to reach an amicable agreement. The breach between the roads and employees' committees was not entirely unexpected, at least by the men. Matters practically reached a breaking point in the wage conference when road managers sent an ultimatum to representatives of the brotherhoods. One or two conferences after that did not alleviate the situation. The disagreement which led to the rupture is concerned principally with wages. Railroad companies claim that they have increased the pay of thousands of employees of various classes. They were not willing to make the strong advance of 15 per cent demanded by the conductors and trainmen. Instead of this figure it is said the roads offered to raise the pay of employees on freight trains about 10 per cent. Passenger conductors and brakemen were tendered an increase of 7 per cent. The average advance proposed by the roads amounted to about 8 per cent.

GIRL RECOVERED BY FATHER.

Found by Parent in Gypsy Camp at Thornton, Ill.

After a year's search for his daughter, who was kidnapped by gypsies at Little Rock, Ark., Leo Demetrio found her the other afternoon at Thornton, Ill., in a gypsy camp. When the child, who is 13 years old, saw her father with four deputy sheriffs, who accompanied him, she ran to his arms around his neck. "Oh, papa, papa," she cried, "take me away. Don't let them keep me here!" The deputies had been sent to Thornton by Judge Mack of the Juvenile Court in Chicago, before whom the father had appeared, and he issued an order that the child be brought into court. When the deputies attempted to take the girl from the camp more than fifty of the gypsies attacked the officers, who were compelled to draw their revolvers. With the wailing girl clinging to her father, the deputies leveled their weapons at the enraged gypsies, and in that way walked nearly a third of a mile. No shots were fired, but at times it looked as if the deputies would have to shoot at the leaders of the mob. The girl was taken to Chicago and cared for by John Joe, the name by which the man is known who kidnapped her, was not arrested. The father of the girl is a Greek. He is an itinerant copper-smith, and was at Little Rock a year ago. On March 1, 1907, John Joe kidnapped the girl. Demetrio was subsequently acquainted with the gypsy, having met him the year before at Dallas, Texas, when the tribe was camped there. The Greek was a stranger in the country and unable to speak English. With his heart-broken wife he began the search. The parents have traveled about 20,000 miles on their quest. In connection with the search the father has spent more than \$1,500, part of which was advanced to him by a Greek society to which he belongs.

FLAW IN INHERITANCE LAW.

Supreme Court of State Decides Portion of It Invalid and Void.

In the two cases brought up to the Ohio Supreme Court from the Hamilton County courts to secure an interpretation of the Beatty law, repealing the direct inheritance tax law, that court handed down decisions which in effect hold that the exception, by which the author of the bill undertook to exempt estates then in process of administration, but whose inventories had not yet been filed, invalid and void. The State will not be able to collect any inheritance tax from estates not administered that had not been collected at the time of the repeal of the act.

Spain Yields to Church.

A royal order has been issued in Spain annulling the decrees published Aug. 25 last which restored the civil marriage for nullities and suppressed the obligation on those desiring to marry to declare their religion. The decree of August provoked intense opposition on the part of the church authorities, who insisted that marriages thus contracted were invalid.

Quoted Mayor Renominated.

W. W. Rose, who was twice elected from the office of Mayor of Kansas City, Kan., by the State authorities for non-enforcement of the anti-liquor and anti-gambling laws, has been nominated for that office again by the Democratic party. Rose had no opposition.

Abolitionist's Son Is Dead.

Wendell Phillips Garrison, son of William Lloyd Garrison, the abolitionist, and for more than forty years editor of the New York Nation, died at a hospital in South Orange, N. J., aged 66 years. He had been ill for several months.

Pig Tail Breaks Postal Law.

Claude H. and Lucinda Underwood were arrested at Wallington, Ohio, by a United States marshal, charged with violating the postal laws by sending through the mails the curly tail of a pig. The tail was wrapped in a satin lined box.

Quadruple Tragedy Near Colfax, Ill.

Murdered by prosecution for an attack on a little girl, Thomas Baldwin, a business man of Colfax, Ill., killed the child he had wronged, her mother and two of her relatives.

House Votes for Ship Subsidies.

The ship subsidy bill, after being stripped of its two Pacific-oriental features, was defeated in the House and then re-arranged and passed on a reconsideration of the vote.

Another B. & O. Wreck.

An engineer was burned to death and thirty-nine persons, mostly passengers, were injured when a Baltimore and Ohio passenger train was wrecked near Conowingo, Pa., and destroyed by fire.

CRIME IS PECULIAR.

WOMAN AND CHILD DIED—TWO OTHERS POISONED.

Housekeeper, Fearful of Separation from Employer's Sons, Suspected of Murder and Suicide—Firemen Hunt in Allegheny, Pa.

When Emil Koeppe, a widower, returned to his home in Woodland, near St. Louis, the other morning, he found Miss Selma Geierbach, his housekeeper, and his son Frank, aged 10 years, dead from poison, and his son Bentley, aged 8, and Robert, aged 6, unconscious in the same bedroom on the second floor of the house. The smaller boys are not expected to recover. The physicians said option apparently had been administered. The housekeeper told neighbors Mr. Koeppe had notified her he intended to discharge her and expressed regret that she was to be separated from the children, for whom she professed a strong attachment. One theory is that the housekeeper, unwilling to leave the children, poisoned them and herself. Those who do not hold to this theory are mystified. A bottle labeled with the name of a patent medicine was found in the bedroom. This medicine is manufactured in St. Louis. Its manufacturer says it would require more than two bottles of it to affect any one seriously. A peculiar fact was the discovery of a lamp burning in a window. Koeppe had told the nurse to put a light in the window where he could see it from his place of employment, as a signal if anything went wrong. The indications are that the 8-year-old boy put the light in the window.

AMERICA BUYS WAR BALLOON.

\$12,000 Bag Will Lift Explosives to Drop on Enemy.

Announcement is made that the United States government, which has recently shown much interest in aerial navigation, has given an order to a New York aeronaut for a huge balloon which will cost in the neighborhood of \$12,000. The balloon is to be labeled No. 10, as the War Department already has nine others. It will weigh 1,700 pounds and have a lifting capacity of a ton. Such an unusual lifting capacity is said to have been required because of the War Department's intention to experiment with bombs and heavy explosives. With the announcement came the news that an aerial station had been established at Fort Omaha, Neb. Several balloons will be shipped there shortly, and orders for more will follow. A hydrogen gas supply tank has already been constructed, and as soon as the big bags arrive at their destination experiments will be started under the direction of Gen. James J. Allen, commandant of the signal corps of the army. He has been delegated to supervise the new department of the war service.

FIRE DAMAGES SCHOOLHOUSE.

Six Firemen Are Hurt Fighting Flames in Allegheny.

One fireman was seriously injured and five others slightly hurt in a fire in Allegheny, Pa., which badly damaged the Fifth Ward school building, a three-story structure valued at \$100,000. The fire started on the top story of the building and rapidly spread through the entire structure. While six firemen were fighting the flames from a ladder resting on one of the walls the roof caved in and they narrowly escaped with their lives. James Kerr of engine company No. 1 sustained a fracture of the skull and is in a serious condition. The others will recover. The school building was one of the oldest and finest in Allegheny and was attended by 1,500 pupils. Crossed wires are said to have caused the fire.

SALTON SEA COVERS VAST AREA.

Exploration Party Reports 700 Square Miles to Be Inundated.

An exploration party headed by Dr. Donald E. Macdonald, director of the Carnegie desert laboratory at Tucson, has returned after an extended survey of the Salton sea. The area is estimated at 700 square miles. Although the inflow from the Colorado river has been stopped the level is maintained by seepage from the New and Colorado rivers. Dr. Macdonald predicts that this level will not fall fifty inches this year.

Former Mayor Swift Robbed.

George B. Swift, ex-mayor of Chicago, and Louis Clarke, a wealthy Philadelphian, it is learned, were robbed in Palm Beach, Fla., of several thousand dollars' worth of jewelry, and there is small hope of capturing the thieves, although extra attempts have been made to keep the affair quiet in the hope of capturing the offenders.

Bandit Slays Six Men.

As they lay asleep in the shelter of rocks in the vicinity of Tepic, Mexico, six rurales were butchered by the notorious bandit, Enrique Chavez, and his band. Ranchmen and farmers in the Tepic district are in a panic, as it is rumored that Chavez has gathered around a number of other men as bloody and cruel as himself.

Millions in Financial Jugglery.

The profits of E. H. Harriman and his immediate associates in the "readjustment" of the Chicago and Alton railroad have been shown in the interstate commerce commission's inquiry to have exceeded \$23,000,000, and it is said the new securities may be held void under the Illinois law.

Five Hurt in Race Riot.

Five men were injured in a riot between about sixty Lithuanians and Austrians of the Eighty-sixth street gate of the Illinois Steel Company in South Chicago. The men were applying for work, and a party of Lithuanians were attempting to get in line ahead of the Austrians.

Stevens Refuses to Explain.

The resignation of John F. Stevens, chief engineer of the Panama canal, has caused astonishment in Panama. Mr. Stevens refused to discuss his action or its cause, saying the information must come from Washington.

Yawns and Dislocates Jaw.

Miss Anna Hughes, a night telephone operator in a Cleveland office building, dislocated her jaw by yawning while on duty and spent an hour alone in great physical pain before she could get help.

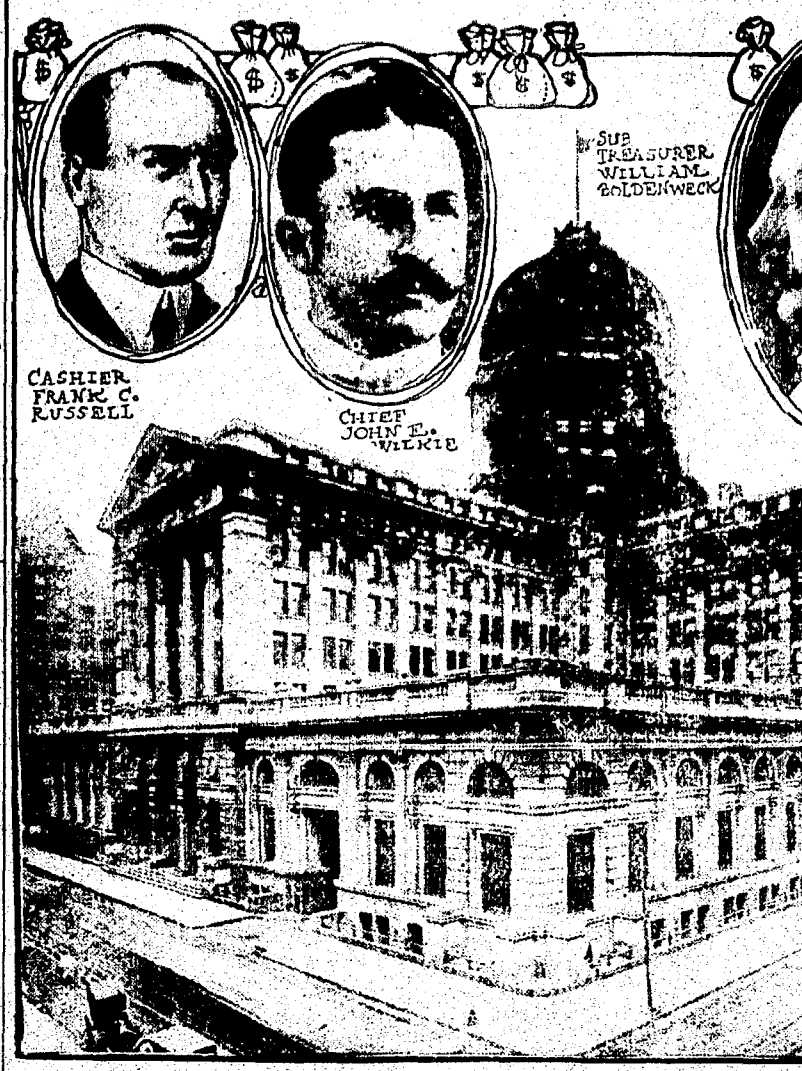
Mother Is Killed by Geyser.

Mrs. George Finch, mother of 14-year-old Robert Finch, who dropped dead while being punished in school the other day, expired suddenly at her home in Ravenna, Ohio. She died of a broken heart.

Sixteen Children Die in Fire.

Sixteen pupils of a school in Montreal died in a fire, and a young woman teacher heroically sacrificed her life in an effort to rescue her little charges.

CHICAGO POSTOFFICE AND SUB-TREASURY BUILDING.



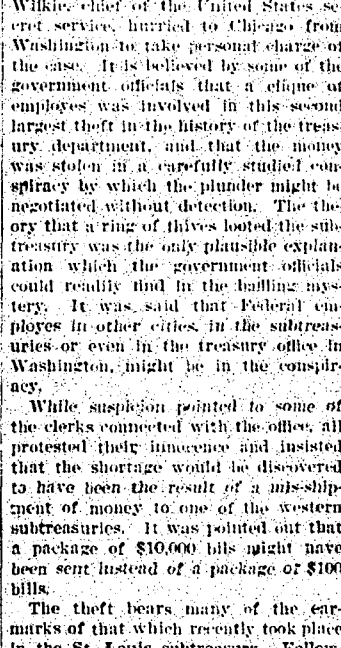
MYSTERY IN CHICAGO.

Big Sum Disappears from United States Sub-Treasury.

Much mystery has surrounded the disappearance of \$7,750,000 from the government sub-treasury in Chicago. An error in bookkeeping was at first believed to be responsible for the discrepancy, but an examination of the books showed the blame was not there, and it was then given out that a gigantic theft had been perpetrated. Sub-treasurer William D. Bollenbaker announced that beyond all doubt the missing \$7,750,000 was stolen. All the money in the Chicago sub-treasury amounted to \$25,000,000, was counted last August in eight days and was found intact. A large portion of it is kept in safes because in emergencies and these safes have not been opened since the counting.

Rich Chicago Woman.

CHARGED WITH MURDER.



MRS. M. C. McDONALD.

Mrs. "Mike" McDonald, wife of the former Chicago gambler, who is under arrest for the slaying of Webster Guerin, and who, the police feared, would die in her cell of hysteria after the shooting, has improved since her removal to the county jail hospital. There is no question, declared the jail physician, that Mrs. McDonald is mentally deranged at present and has been so since she fired the shot that killed Guerin. The question which the authorities wish to determine, according to the physician, is whether the woman was insane before the tragedy.

Brief News Items.

The deaths are announced at Cartagena, Spain, of Vice Admiral Sanchez Ojeda and Rear Admiral Martinez Illera.

To enable the grand jury to investigate Jennings' election frauds in Louisiana the entire electorate of 310 persons has been summoned.

Sir John L. Walton Attorney General of Britain, in a speech at Leeds declared that the House of Lords was out of harmony with modern democratic institutions and must go.

The department store of R. G. Carpenter & Co., situated in the heart of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., was practically destroyed by fire. Loss \$100,000.

William Smith, colored, set fire to "Pinks" Flax, with whom he formerly lived, at Gulfport, Miss., and the woman was burned to death.

Argentine imports for 1900 aggregated \$200,000,000 gold, an increase of over \$40,000,000. Exports amounted to \$202,300,000, a decrease of \$30,000,000.

Formal notice of appeal in the case of Chester Gillette, the convicted murderer of Grace Brown, was filed with the district attorney of Herkimer county.

COMMERCIAL FINANCIAL.

CHICAGO.

Favored by the mild weather which prevailed, trade generally reflects seasonable gain in activity. Retail sales make an excellent comparison with those in same month last year, when the total was exceptionally large, and the reduction of winter stocks has been comfortably effective.

Contracts for future production in the leading industries are well maintained, particularly in iron and steel, rolling stock, wood and leather working. Heavy materials continue in rapid absorption, with prices firmer locally for pig iron, metals and hard woods. A slight decline is seen in hides.

Freight movements are augmented by increasing outputs of the carshops, forges and foundries, and of the furniture, box and footwear makers, and the shipments of staple goods have become heavier to many favorite points. Visiting buyers expect the numbers of a year ago, and bookings make a better showing in dry goods, household wares, cloaks and suits, children's clothing, furnishings and boots and shoes. Demands appear heavier in food products, and there is further activity in hardware, machinery and implements for the farms.

No important defaults disturb the steadiness of credits, and failures in this district have not been numerous, but have been so low in both number and amount.

Earnings of the Chicago steam roads, while surpassing those of a year ago, are more affected by higher cost of operation. Liberal orders are yet issued for new equipment, and current additions to capacity aid facilities, but freight offerings remain excessive and disputes as to wages cause some anxiety as to delivery of merchandise for early consumption.

NEW YORK.

Trade has improved all around, the impetus being furnished by the return of more favorable conditions to the prices of country merchants in leading markets and the near approach of the Easter holidays. Interior merchants report stocks quite low and money plentiful. Moreover, the recent cold snap permitted dealers in heavy wearing apparel to work off stocks that promised to become burdensome.

It is significant that business placed in most lines and sections during the past two months exceeds that of a year ago—a very active period. Optimism as to the outlook for the second half of the year varies, yet it is felt that a pause would not be unwelcome, in fact, would have a sobering effect on many lines that are now sold very far ahead and for which heavy contracting still continues. Manufacturing is active, the country over and finished lines of iron and steel are as brisk as heretofore, though pig iron markets are quiet.

Business failures in the United States for the week ending July 28 number 194, against 177 last week, 180 in the same week of 1906, 206 in 1905, 195 in 1904 and 171 in 1903. Canadian failures for the week number 15, as against 13 last week and 20 in this week a year ago.—Bradstreet's Report.

THE MARKETS.

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$4.00 to \$5.80; hogs, prime heavy, \$4.00 to \$5.00; sheep, fair to choice, \$3.00 to \$5.00; wheat, No. 2, 74c to 74c; corn, No. 2, 42c to 43c; oats, standard, 35c to 41c; rye, No. 2, 60c to 61c; timothy, \$13.00 to \$14.00; prairie, \$8.00 to \$14.00; butter, choice creamery, 28c to 32c; eggs, fresh, 19c to 22c; potatoes, 35c to 45c.

STEVENS QUILTS CANAL JOB.

Construction Work to Be Intrusted to Army Engineers.

To the troubled history of the building of the Panama canal two strenuous chapters were added Tuesday in the President's decision to build the canal without the aid of contractors, and in the resignation of John F. Stevens as president of the canal commission.

Stevens will be succeeded by Major G. W. Goethals of the engineer corps, who with other army engineers will do the work as any other J. F. STEVENS.

St. Louis—Cattle.

St. Louis—Cattle, \$1.50 to \$2.75; hogs, \$4.00 to \$7.10; sheep, \$3.50 to \$5.10; wheat, No. 2, 74c to 77c; corn, No. 2, 44c to 45c; oats, No. 2, 41c to 43c; rye, No. 2, 64c to 65c.

Cincinnati—Cattle.

Cincinnati—Cattle, \$1.00 to \$2.75; hogs, \$4.00 to \$7.30; sheep, \$3.00 to \$5.25; wheat, No. 2, 74c to 80c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 45c to 47c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 41c to 43c; rye, No. 2, 71c to 73c.

Detroit—Cattle.

Detroit—Cattle, \$1.00 to \$3.25; hogs, \$4.00 to \$7.00; sheep, \$2.50 to \$5.00; wheat, No. 2, 74c to 77c; corn, No. 3 yellow, 45c to 47c; oats, No. 3 white, 33c to 34c; rye, No. 2, 68c to 71c.

Milwaukee—Wheat.

Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 northern, 78c to 80c; corn, No. 3, 42c to 43c; oats, standard, 40c to 42c; rye, No. 1, 67c to 68c; barley, standard, 62c to 64c; pork, \$8.00.

Buffalo—Cattle.

Buffalo—Cattle, choice shipping steers, \$1.00 to \$1.00; hogs, fair to choice, \$4.00 to \$7.50; sheep, common to good mixed, \$4.00 to \$5.40; lambs, fair to choice, \$5.00 to \$7.55.

Toledo—Wheat.

Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 mixed, 75c to 77c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 45c to 46c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 41c to 43c; rye, No. 2, 67c to 69c; clover seed, prime, \$8.10.

New York—Cattle.

New York—Cattle, \$4.00 to \$8.10; hogs, \$4.00 to \$7.75; sheep, \$3.00 to \$5.25; wheat, No. 2 red, 81c to 82c; corn, No. 2, 44c to 45c; oats, natural white, 32c to 34c; butter, creamery, 32c to 34c; eggs, western, 25c to 28c.

News of Minor Note.

The buildings of the New York Book Company were destroyed, with a loss of \$250,000.

Whitcomb summary, Massachusetts, has been closed because of scarlet fever among the girls.

The plant of the Fischer Foundry and Machine Company at Ford City was burned to the ground; loss estimated at \$200,000.

Bon Huffaker, a negro, was hanged at Eddyville, Ky. Huffaker while a life convict in the penitentiary murdered a fellow convict.

Wittenberg College of Springfield, Ohio, is to receive a donation of \$91,000, the proceeds of a land sale, which was made at Tecumseh, Neb.

Edwin B. Cramp resigned as vice president of the Cramps Ship and Engine Building Company, leaving no member of the family connected with the concern.



Do not let anything annoy the ewes. Money spent for poultry feed will be returned twofold in the profit derived from the sale of eggs.

The origin of many diseases in horses can be traced directly to filthy stables. It is good economy to keep the stables scrupulously clean.

Pigs often lack vigor because the brood sows are kept too fat. A good, thrifty condition is much better for the pigs than too much fat.

In using tarred papers for roofs, consideration must be given the fact that unless the paper be securely fastened, so that the wind can not get under it, the roof may be destroyed during the prevalence of a very high wind. Paper roofs are excellent, provided they are properly put on.

Everything possible should be done in the orchard and garden during the fall and winter. A good knife or pruning shears should be carried so as to thin vines and trees whenever an opportunity occurs. Old wood needs to be taken out and the new wood shaped for the following year.

The man who planted his corn thoroughly before testing will not only get a larger crop at cribbing time, but will derive satisfaction every day he cultivates the crop, from the fact that he himself and the land he works are realizing a fair return on the degree of fertility and effort that are respectfully invested.

Dairying tends toward good farming. The man who sells milk to a condensing factory or cream to a creamery is obliged to deliver a good, wholesome product in order to secure a No. 1 price. This necessitates his producing good, pure feeding materials on his farm. In other words, he must keep his farm clear of weeds in order to secure the best feed.

To protect trees from borers, mix cement with skim milk and apply with a stiff brush. Mix only a small quantity at a time, as it may "set." Apply it in a somewhat thin condition, and then make a second application. First, remove the earth from the trunk of the tree and apply the mixture six inches below the ground and a foot above.

If there are any draughts of air along the floor of the barn or stable, the cause may be the openings near the foundations. Bank with earth and ram the dirt down firmly. Should the weather become cold, sprinkle with water and the earth will freeze on the surface and become hard, affording an excellent protection against cold draughts.

Always keep the very best, earliest hatched and thickest birds for your eggs producers and breeders. Most farmers are in the habit of selling their earliest hatched and best developed birds to the market because they are in good demand and bring a good price, not thinking that such actions will very soon produce evil results, because breeding from late hatched pullets and cockerels for a few years will very soon degenerate a flock of good birds.

It seems to be the consensus of opinion of those who have had first hand experience with the Canada thistle and quack grass, both root stalks and without question the two worst pests in the agricultural vocabulary, that they can only be eradicated by being dug out bodily by the roots repeatedly during the season as fast as any new growth shows or by a process of strangulation, which consists of a deep harrowing and a late sowing of buckwheat. With the most careful handling by either method it is seldom that one season's warfare will suffice to eradicate the pests. It is true with these plant pests as with a good many other disagreeable things in everyday life that "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." It being far easier to take the necessary precaution to examine the imported seeds with which the seeds of quack grass and thistle are usually mixed and refrain from sowing them than to rid the ground of the plants after they get a good start.

Storing Sweet Potatoes. Notes are given on storing sweet potatoes by the Alabama station. The fundamental conditions for success in storing sweet potatoes are stated to be potatoes healthy and free from bruises and cuts, dry stored, and kept dry while in storage, and the maintenance of temperature of the storage room between 50 and 65 degrees F. One method of storing the potatoes is to keep the temperature of the storage room up to 90 degrees for about a week as soon as the potatoes are stored, giving good ventilation. Where this process is not convenient the tubers should be given all the ventilation possible, so they can dry very rapidly for about two weeks.

German Farming. A recent report on German agriculture says that, while in the last quarter of the nineteenth century the population increased from 45,000,000 to 60,000,000, the wheat area increased from 4,500,000 to only 4,800,000 acres. That is to say, for each 1,000 inhabitants there were ninety acres under wheat in 1900, against 106 in 1878; speaking of rye, 262 acres in 1900, against 215 in 1878. So, although the duties have been excessive to encourage cereal pro-

Michigan State News

CREMATED AT ROYAL OAK.

Mrs. John Grimsdew Loses Life in Attempt to Save Her Babe.
In attempting to save her 2-year-old son, Mrs. John Grimsdew and the child were burned to death in their home on the Clawson farm near Royal Oak. John Grimsdew, who attempted to rescue both, was carried out unconscious by Dr. F. W. Clawson, owner of the farm. Grimsdew had carried out his 4-year-old daughter, Letitia, and had returned for his wife and baby James. Dr. Clawson entered the burning home and stumbled over Grimsdew. He dragged him out and attempted to find Mrs. Grimsdew and the baby. Other neighbors came and broke open windows, but nothing could be found of Mrs. Grimsdew and the child. A searching party was formed to look for her, it being believed she had escaped and was wandering about in a dazed condition. In the ruins, however, at 10 o'clock, the body of Mrs. Grimsdew was found, her arm around that of her babe. The remains were where the dining room had been, just a few feet from where Grimsdew was found. Mrs. Grimsdew's health was not good and it is believed she failed. She was 35 years old. Grimsdew says there was no fire in the house, but that he lit his lantern in the kitchen and went out to the barn to hitch up two teams to go to Detroit. It is believed he dropped a lighted match. When he came out of the barn he saw his house in flames.

LOVE CAUSE OF ASSAULTS.

Chas. Woodruff Adores Dead Brother's Wife—Hates Her Husband.
Prosecuting Attorney Coburn secured a full confession from Charles Woodruff, in jail in Grand Haven charged with assault with intent to murder. For the past two years John Lankhorst, laboring man, has been receiving mysterious threatening letters. Twice he has been assaulted by an unknown man, John Sas, a Holland character, who was charged a year ago charged with the crime, but was promptly acquitted. Recently the sheriff's force got the clue that led to Woodruff's arrest. They learned from John Streeter, a pal of Woodruff's, all about the latter's connection with Lankhorst's case. In the confession Woodruff says that for the past seven years he has been in love with Mrs. Kate Lankhorst, Lankhorst's wife, who was also Woodruff's brother's wife. Woodruff says that he was very much opposed to her marrying Lankhorst. He admits to having sent threatening letters, but says that Streeter wrote them. He also admits assaulting Lankhorst, and says that he would have murdered him if he could. Woodruff, who is 40 years old, is not particularly bright.

INNOCENT MAN SAVED.

Charles Ladin Found \$500 and Returns It, Clearing Suspected Man.
Just in time to save an innocent man from arrest, the package of money containing \$500 in bills that was lost by Frank Fuller, driver for the United States Express Co. in Muskegon was turned over to him by Charles Ladin. Ladin tells a peculiar story concerning the finding and his story of the package since it came into his possession. He says he found it not more than five minutes after it was blown from the wagon by the storm several days ago. He threw the package under a counter and later could not find it. Then he decided not to say anything about finding it for fear suspicion would point his way. One day he was rummaging through some waste paper and found the money and immediately notified Fuller. Sheriff (Linger and two detectives went about 10 to another city to arrest a man on whom suspicion was cast. The man moved away from Muskegon the day after the package was found and was known to have exhibited \$500.

DEATH OF WILLIAM C. McILLAN.

Steamboat Owner and Son of Former Senator Dies of Pneumonia.
William C. McMillan, head of the Detroit and Cleveland Navigation Company, the Detroit and Buffalo Steamboat Company, and prominent in thirty large industries, died at his home in Detroit after a brief illness of pneumonia and heart disease. He was an unsuccessful candidate for United States Senator to succeed Gen. Alger. He contracted influenza and pneumonia just before the campaign, and the excitement and disappointment overtook his heart. He was the son of the late Senator James McMillan, who was chairman of the board of control of the District of Columbia. He was born in 1851, educated at Yale, graduated in 1874, and continued scientific and medical studies. He entered his father's car works in a subordinate position and learned the business. At 28 he was offered \$100,000 to go to St. Louis at the head of a large concern. His widow and two children survive.

KILLED DOING KIND ACT.

Monroe Farmer Makes Fatal Step to Assist Neighbor.
"Give me a lift," shouted a farmer to Matthias Kinsling, who was on his way to Monroe. Kinsling assisted him in loading a heavy log on to a wagon. The log was almost on top when the chain broke. It rolled on Kinsling. His skull was crushed like an eggshell. Kinsling was 43 years old and unmarried.

Boy Hunter Kills Himself.

Hugh Chalkley, aged 16 years of Perry, died as the result of an accidental gunshot wound received while hunting. While he was putting on his gloves the gun slipped and went off.

Escapee, Badly Crushed.

One of two men who saved Frank B. Rice of Battle Creek from a fire, escaped by the same as William Archer, killed the previous Saturday. Rice, who is foreman at the Grand Trunk coal docks, was caught between a car and a coal chute, his hips being badly crushed. He will live.

Boy and Girl Runaways.

Flourace Lewis, a 10-year-old girl, and Ray Fisher, who is about two years older, disappeared from Albion. The girl's father, H. D. Lewis, a barber, left on an early train in search of the couple. The girl's parents were very much opposed to her going with the fishy boy.

Four Trainmen Are Killed.

Four trainmen were killed and two others injured when the last American express train on the Michigan Central railroad, westbound, which left Detroit for Chicago at 2:57 o'clock, collided with a passenger train two miles west of Ypsilanti.

RAILROAD TAX IS LOWER.

Michigan Companies Secure Decrease in Taxation.
The State board of assessors has assessed railroad property in Michigan at \$207,518,000 for taxes of 1905. This is a reduction of \$2,740,000 from the valuation tentatively fixed a month ago, before the roads were given a hearing, but an increase as compared with last year when the aggregate was \$204,051,000. The taxes on these valuations will amount to \$3,417,325.00, which is \$110,000 less than the railroad taxes of a year ago. The reduction is due to lower rate of taxation on general property. The board assessed express companies in Michigan at \$1,047,400 and car loaning companies \$488,650. The valuations of four large railroad systems are: Michigan Central, in Michigan, \$40,400,000; Lake Michigan, \$23,000,000; Grand Trunk, \$24,000,000; Chicago and Northwestern, \$12,500,000. The tax rate is \$10.47 per thousand.

DEMOCRAT NAME A TICKET.

Favor Municipal Ownership and Primary Law Extension.
Supreme Court Justices—J. M. Stone, J. R. Carr, University Regents—H. A. Harmon, W. N. Ferris, Member Board of Education—S. W. Parkhill.
The Democratic State convention in Flint placed in nomination the above ticket and adopted resolutions favoring the initiative and referendum; demanding that the Legislature enact a law empowering municipalities to own and operate all public utilities within their limits if they so desire, and favoring a radical extension of the primary election system, urging direct popular nominations of United States Senators, Congressmen and all State and municipal officials.

WIFE HELD AS POISONER.

Husband Dies Strange Death with Symptoms of Strichnine.
Mrs. Corn Stebbins Courter, aged 24 years, of Sheridan, is in custody of Sheriff Caffield, charged with poisoning her husband, Albert Courter, aged 28, who died suddenly at their home. Considerable mystery surrounded the death of Courter and the physician who attended him has declared that he showed symptoms resembling strichnine poisoning. It is said that Mrs. Courter recently asked a friend to purchase some strichnine, saying that she wanted to poison rats. When placed under arrest Mrs. Courter said that she was glad of it, because "there has been so much talk the last few days and now they will have to prove it." Beyond protesting her innocence the woman refused to talk. She is extremely self-possessed.

Within Our Borders.

Marlette business men have dropped the idea of incorporating as a fourth-class city.

Mrs. Ed. Workman, aged 84, one of the pioneer settlers of Holland, died after a short illness.

John Ginn, a prominent Montrose farmer, committed suicide because his sweetheart mimicked his stammering.

While wrestling J. D. McDonald of Gladwin suffered a splintered bone and sprained ankle. He is in a Bay City hospital.

In Kalamazoo three boys played with M. L. R. summer cars and telegraphed them. The motors were burned out and about \$1,000 damage done.

Mrs. Lydia Rickerson of Durand has settled with the Grand Trunk for the loss of her son, killed while making a diving switch. She gets \$250.

Plainfield is promised a building boom in the spring, two new business blocks being assured and plans being considered for a new opera house and high school building.

Pearl Purdy, driver, got his air hose tangled in wreckage and nearly lost his life in Manistique. His tender, Frank Isobel, pulled Purdy out in an unconscious condition.

Not in any singular period in a number of years have as many wolves been killed in the north woods as during the past fortnight. As far as known, there are no more wolves yet embarked upon the highway of killing wolves in this county, such warfare as is in progress being limited to the sporadic efforts of homesteaders, as, indeed, is the case in the upper peninsula generally. The animals are raising sad havoc with the deer.

Mrs. Osobock, grand worthy matron of the Eastern Stars, Michigan, and Mrs. Manley, deputy grand marshal, both of Hartford, were mixed up in a runaway in Frankfort, and narrowly escaped injury. The ladies were in Frankfort to install officers of No. 455 chapter of the Eastern Star and were being given a sleigh ride when the horses became unmanageable and ran away, finally breaking loose from the sleigh. Had not the whiffenree broken the end might have been disastrous.

The third person to attempt suicide, one being successful, because of the actions of Frank Hall of Port Huron, is Miss Katherine Hutton, aged 20. She swallowed a quantity of laudanum. Her act followed a quarrel with her lover, Hall. But for the timely action of the girl's mother she would have been dead now. Miss Hutton swallowed about an ounce as she entered her home and had the bottle to her lips to take the remainder when her mother knocked it from her hands. Hall has been in her company about a year and she says he has made repeated promises to marry her, but has failed to keep them. About a year ago it is said a young woman in the north end of town ended her life following a quarrel with Hall. Six months ago the young man's mother attempted suicide. She jumped into Black river because her son had erred.

George Strubbing, aged 11 years, and living at Marine City, may lose the sight of his left eye as the result of playing with a "bluzzer." The cork broke and the button lodged in the left socket, inflicting a wound an inch in length and penetrating to the eye ball.

Notification has been received by his parents in Lansing that William Monroe was one of the victims of the wreck of the steamer Berlin at Hook of Holland. Monroe was 35 years old, a graduate of the Michigan College of Mines and was engaged in important mining operations at Spitzbergen.

Slot machines are a thing of the past in Brown City. Village President Campbell has secured a written promise from several men that machines will not be allowed in the city safety places.

The Marble Safety Axe Company has declined a proposition that it move its plant from Madison to Marquette, Wis., and in addition it has decided to increase the size of its factory by 40 per cent.

A scheme to defraud the public of the upper peninsula by washing quarters with gold and passing them as \$10 gold pieces has been discovered. A large number have been circulated at stations along the railroad.

MICHIGAN LAWMAKERS

Cities Plan Excess Laws.

Realizing the futility of securing any general liquor legislation there is a growing demand upon the part of many cities throughout the State to secure charter amendments which will make the various common councils of these cities excess commissioners. It is nothing more or less than the local regulation of saloons, so that each city, through its common council, can have the saloons operated according to the wishes of its citizens. There is a growing sentiment that this should be permitted and it would be dangerous for the liquor interests to attempt to interfere. This local regulation obtains in Lansing, which, from a saloon standpoint, is the most orderly city in the State. Saloons are limited to one for each 1,000 population and they close at the hour fixed, no back door trade being permitted after hours. A bill was reported out amending the charter of the city of Albion, limiting the number of saloons to one for each one thousand population. The city of Holland goes a step farther in asking for a charter amendment dealing with the liquor traffic, its provision being as follows: "To confer upon the common council authority to regulate, prohibit, suppress and limit the number of saloons. To require all such places to be closed on the Sabbath day, and upon such other days and such hours of every night as the common council may prescribe." The most stringent provision asked for is embodied in the new charter bill for the city of Hastings, which goes to show how widespread public interest and thought are in the regulation of the liquor traffic.

\$30,000 for Jamestown.

After two hours of speckmaking the House passed the substitute bill reported out by the ways and means committee making an appropriation of \$30,000 for the Jamestown exposition by a vote of 19 to 18. The Senate appropriated \$30,000 and will now have to vote on the substitute before the bill goes to the Governor. The latter will sign the bill and appoint a commission of five members, who in turn will appoint two secretaries. The agreement was made that not to exceed \$5,000 of the appropriation will be used for the erection of a bungalow for the use of the commissioners on the exposition grounds where Michigan visitors can congregate.

Boundary Line Again.

Once more the old question of the Michigan-Wisconsin boundary has appeared. Representative Callaway introduced a concurrent resolution, which was passed by the House, authorizing the Governor to appoint a resident of the State to present to the Legislature of the State of Wisconsin the matter of securing its cooperation in the appointment of a commission to act jointly with a similar commission from Michigan to determine the exact boundary between Wisconsin and Michigan. House committee chairman mentioned Peter White of Marquette as the man to receive the appointment to act without pay.

Plan to Avoid Litigation.

Avoidance of litigation is sought for in a bill reported out by the judiciary committee of the House which provides that when a will devises certain amounts to be used for charitable purposes, without making those purposes definite, it shall devolve upon the probate judge to appoint trustees if such purposes be not otherwise provided for. It shall be the duty of these trustees to determine what charities are to benefit by the bequest and apportion the money or property.

For County Road Systems.

The counties in the State which so far have not adopted the county road system may have the way paved for its adoption in a bill introduced by Representative Dewey. It provides that the question shall be submitted to the voters at the regular spring election and that the electors be deciding if such device be not otherwise provided for. It shall be the duty of these trustees to determine what charities are to benefit by the bequest and apportion the money or property.

Affects Garishier Law.

Representative J. S. Monroe has a bill to regulate the assignment of wages. It provides that when a man assigns his wages to another, the person to whom the assignment is made must notify the employer at once. This measure is to prevent the practice which is said to often occur through a writ of attachment being served on the employer after the employee has made an assignment to some one else.

Consider Capital Addition.

By a vote of 10 to 5 the Senate passed a joint resolution authorizing the committee on public buildings to investigate the matter of erecting an addition to the capitol. This is one of three classic resolutions which carries power to employ expert assistance and to authorize \$50,000, in case as is deemed necessary.

To Buy Road-Making Machines.

An appropriation of \$7,500 for the purchase of road-making machinery was passed by the Senate. The State highway commissioner will have charge of the outfit, which is to be used by the various State institutions in building roads and paths, the labor to be performed by the inmates.

Money for State Libraries.

The Senate has passed the appropriation of \$13,000 for the traveling and State libraries and \$5,000 for the State library commission.

Lawmakers Ask More Pay.

There appears to be a growing feeling in the Legislature that members of that body should receive more pay. Two bills are now before the House to fix the salaries of the lawmakers. Representative M. L. Agos of Ludington introduced a joint resolution to fix the salaries of legislators at \$800 a year, or \$100 every session after Jan. 1, 1905. Representative J. M. Perry's proposition introduced some weeks ago is for a salary of \$400 a session. A few of the legislators are talking \$10 a day as proper compensation.

To Restore Tax Commission Powers.

Representative Dost, who is an ex-member of the tax commission, has introduced two important tax measures. One is to place the property of telephone and telegraph companies in the same category with roads taxable upon an ad valorem basis, instead of by a specific tax upon their earnings. The other provides the restoration to the tax commission the power to generally review assessments without confining the same to roads or corporations whose property is assessed. In a measure it would restore to the tax commission the same rights which it held before the enactment of the Calkins law.

HARRIMAN IN A RAG.

Marquette Tells Commerce Commission Why I. C. Chief Was Ousted.
Edward H. Harriman told the Interstate Commerce Commission in New York why Stuyvesant Fish recently was deposed from the presidency of the Illinois Central railroad. He told his story voluntarily. In fact he insisted on telling it and would not be deterred by the government's inquisitor or even by his own lawyers, who frequently tried to interrupt him.



EDWARD H. HARRIMAN.

Asserting that Mr. Fish had used the Illinois Central railroad as a personal asset; that he had loaned securities to trust companies to pad their statements, and that he had loaned himself \$1,000,000 of the road's funds, giving practically worthless securities as collateral, Mr. Harriman caused a sensation when he told that Stuyvesant Fish was ousted from the presidency of the road for misusing the company's funds.

Other secrets told by Harriman may be summarized as follows:

The Union Pacific bought out a dominant minority of Southern Pacific stock because it could rule the road without holding a majority. When a plot by James B. Keene to grab the road and divide its surplus among stockholders was discovered in 1903 William Rockefeller came to the rescue. He took over some \$17,000,000 of Southern Pacific stock with a written guarantee that it would be repurchased without loss to him within a year. The States of Washington and Oregon would be ten years ahead of where they are today if the government had permitted Harriman to take over the Northern Pacific.

MRS. HOLMAN'S DENIAL.

Husband Says She Has Given No Statement to Jerome.
Charles J. Holman has issued a statement at Pittsburgh in behalf of his wife, Evelyn Nesbit Thaw's mother, denying



that Mrs. Holman ever gave District Attorney Jerome a statement with which to embarrass young Mrs. Thaw on the witness stand. Furthermore, he says Evelyn was always sent to Sunday school as long as her mother had control of her, and that her mother never left her daughter in care of any man at any time. The public, he says, has heard only one side of the story.

Sterilization of Insane.

The idea of preventing reproduction of insane persons is contained in a bill before the Wisconsin Legislature, which proposes to create an examining board of three persons: a physician, a lawyer and a neurologist. Their duty would be to pass upon the condition of imbeciles and hopelessly insane, and to perform the operation of sterilization. At the same time, the State board controlling insane asylums and prisons has recommended the penalty of sterilization for criminal assault.

Told in a Few Lines.

The West Point cadets will have their encampment at the Jamestown exposition, beginning June 5, so they may hear the President's address.

Private Edward S. Lang of the United States marine corps was held without bail at Boston on the charge of murdering Corporal John J. Quinn.

The Guggenheims have secured the railway and steamship holdings of the White Pass and Yukon railway. The news was brought down to Vancouver, B. C., from White Horse by the steamer Annapolis.

Smallpox is reported to have broken out on one of the students at William and Mary college, Williamsburg, Va., and lectures have been suspended.

The wood working plant of the Williams Company at Plymouth, N. C., was destroyed by fire. The loss is \$200,000, on which there is partial insurance.

THE WEEKLY HISTORIAN



1408—Henry IV. defeated rebels at Bramham Moor.

1508—Miles Coverdale, first translator of the Bible, buried at St. Bartholomew's.

1634—Assassination of Count Wallenstein, commander of the Austrian army during the thirty years' war.

1750—British frigate Vestal engaged and captured the French frigate Belona.

1793—British flag hoisted for first time on island of Corsica.

1795—Joseph Hurns of Georgia became postmaster general of the United States.

1797—Bonaparte and the Pope concluded treaty of Tolentino.

1803—Egypt evacuated by the British.

1804—French army concentrated at Bordeaux for invasion of England.

1807—French defeated the Russians at battle of Peterswalde.

1820—Cato street conspirators, who planned assassination of British cabinet ministers, arrested. Five of them executed on May 1.

1827—Authorship of the Waverley novels acknowledged by Sir Walter Scott.

1829—Virginia Legislature condemned first high tariff bill as unconstitutional.

1829—Bread riots in Liverpool. Thousands of lives lost by earthquake in Chile.

1834—Mrs. Kendal, famous English actress, made her debut at Marylebone theater. Car of Russia proclaimed war against the Turks.

1835—French spoliation bill vetoed by President Pierce.

1836—Duchess de Carmont Laforce murdered by her groom in Paris.

1837—Fanny Davenport made her New York debut at Chambers street theater.

1838—British defeated 20,000 Sepoys near Lucknow.

1841—Order of the Star of India instituted.

1843—Capt. Speke and Grant announced discovery of the Nile in Lake Nyanza. National banking system of United States organized.

1845—Wisconsin ratified the constitutional amendment.

1848—Disraeli became Premier of England on the resignation of the Earl of Derby.

1849—Marital law declared in Tennessee.

1853—United States passed presidential electors' bill, providing that no State could be disfranchised without the joint approval of both houses.

1858—Silver remonetized.

1884—Remains of the victims of the Jonestown Arctic expedition recovered. New York House of Commons voted to uphold Gladstone's Egyptian policy.

1885—Dedication of Washington monument at Washington, D. C.

1889—Richard Piggott confessed forgery of the Parnell letters. President Cleveland signed bill admitting Washington, Montana and the Dakotas to statehood.

1901—Egyptians defeated Osman Digna at Tokar. Charles Foster of Ohio appointed Secretary of the Treasury. Gen. Da Fonseca elected President of Brazil.

1893—Episcopal jubilee of Pope Leo XIII. celebrated.

1894—John V. McKane sent to Sing Sing for election frauds at Gravesend, L. I.

1895—Ex-Queen of Hawaii sentenced to imprisonment for conspiring against the republic.

1896—The Confederate States' Museum, at Richmond, Va., dedicated. Dynamite explosion in Johannesburg killed and injured 300 persons.

1897—Fleet of the powers bombarded the insurgents at Camer, Crete. The powers ordered Greece to withdraw from Crete.

1899—Russia curtailed Finland's rights in self-government.

1901—First territorial legislature of Hawaii convened. United States Steel Corporation incorporated.

1902—President Roosevelt refused to reopen the Sampson-Schley controversy. Miss Ellen M. Stone released by the Macedonian brigands.

1904—United States Senate ratified Panama canal treaty.

1900—Armstrong Insurance investigating committee presented its report to the New York Legislature.

Interesting News Items.
Seven persons were bitten by rabid dogs in St. Paul and the Common Council passed an ordinance providing that all dogs be muzzled.

Mary Spavin, aged 25 years, and an infant four months old were found dead in their home in Youngstown, Ohio, they having been asphyxiated by escaping gas.

The towboat Joseph B. Williams of Louisville, Ky., with several loaded barges, collided with a number of empty barges at Memphis, Tenn., and three of the Williams' barges were sunk.

The works of the Imperial Porcelain Company at Trenton, N. J., were destroyed by a fire which started from a kiln. Loss \$100,000.

John Asmus and Crana Moon, ranchmen, were arrested at Fort Morgan, Colo., on the charge of murdering Robert B. McElwain, another ranchman.

Albert Krone, aged 10 years, a stock yard employee, was placed on trial at Kansas City for the murder of Bertha Rowlin, his former sweetheart.

The new battleship Vermont, built by the Fore River Shipbuilding Company, was formally turned over to the government at the Charleston navy yard.

